# The New-York Times.

VOL. XVII......NO. 5146. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 23, 1868. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

## TELEGRAMS.

### Anti-Clerical Demonstrations in Austria.

### Garibaldi Declines an American Appointment.

### Farragut Detained in Rome by Illness.

#### GREAT BRITAIN.

**Sentence of Capt. Mackay.**

CORK, Saturday, March 21.

Capt. MACKAY has been sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor for the term of twelve years.

#### GERMANY.

**The Treaty with the United States Approved by the Council.**

BERLIN, Saturday, March 21.

The Council of the North German Confederation have approved the treaty recently concluded with the United States, securing the rights of naturalized American citizens.

#### AUSTRIA.

**Anti-Clerical Action of the Reichsrath—Popular Rejoicings Thereat.**

VIENNA, Sunday, March 22.

The Upper House of the Reichsrath has rejected a motion made by the Clerical Party, to defer action upon the Civil Marriage bill until a change is made in the Concordat. The most enthusiastic demonstrations of joy are being made in consequence of this proceeding, which is regarded as practically annulling the Concordat.

Yesterday, when the vote of the House was announced, there was great rejoicing among the people, and last night the city was generally illuminated.

#### ITALY.

**Garibaldi Declines an American Appointment—Illness of Admiral Farragut.**

FLORENCE, Sunday, March 22.

GARIBALDI has sent to the United States Minister, Mr. MARSH, a letter declining an appointment which was offered to him by Secretary SEWARD.

Admiral FARRAGUT, who arrived at Rome last week, will be obliged to remain there four or five weeks, in consequence of a severe abscess which has broken out in his leg.

#### TURKEY.

**The Entente Cordiale Between Turkish and American Representatives Restored.**

CONSTANTINOPLE, Friday, March 20.

Diplomatic intercourse, which had been temporarily interrupted between the Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs, FUAD PASHA, and Mr. EDWARD JOY MORRIS, the American Ambassador at Constantinople, has been resumed since the receipt of a favorable dispatch from Secretary SEWARD, tending to an adjustment of the differences which had arisen with the American Legation.

#### THE STORM.

**Interruption and Subsequent Resumption of Travel—The Weather Yesterday.**

WORCESTER, Mass., Sunday, March 22.

The snow-storm yesterday proved the most severe of the season, and the trains on all the roads in this vicinity were greatly delayed. The Boston road was cleared at 7:20 o'clock P. M., when trains consisting of fourteen engines and a large number of passenger cars had accumulated at Brighton. The last train on the Boston, Clinton and Fitchburg Railroad, consisting of a snow-plow, three engines and two passenger cars, left Framingham at 9 o'clock P. M. A snow-drift, near Northboro', threw the plow from the track down an embankment, smashed the forward engine and threw the two following engines and passenger cars from the track.

All the railroads entering at this city are clear of snow this evening.

BOSTON, Mass., Sunday, March 22.

The weather has cleared up this morning.

All the trains due from New-York and other points arrived here about midnight, and the roads are open.

The tide was unusually high last evening, some of the wharves being a foot under water. The damage is not serious.

AUGUSTA, Me., Sunday, March 22.

The storm ceased at noon to-day, after a continuation of twenty-six hours. Ten inches of snow has fallen, and a high wind prevailed.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, March 22.

The track of the Philadelphia road is now clear of snow, and the trains are running as usual.

#### FIRES.

**At Petroleum, Penn.**

PETROLEUM, Penn., Sunday, March 22.

A fire this morning on Benneboff Run destroyed 4,000 barrels of tanking, and 2,100 barrels of oil. The Philadelphia, Shendon, Steele, and Getty mills are the principal losers.

**At Chicago.**

CHICAGO, Ill., Sunday, March 22.

The shingle factory of JAMES L. SMITH, near the end of North Pier, was destroyed by fire last night; loss $20,000; insured $8,000.

**At Louisville, Ky.**

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sunday, March 22.

A large three-story brick dwelling at the Oakland Race Track, owned by S. B. THOMAS, was destroyed by fire yesterday, involving the loss of $5,000.

**Alleged Embezzlement from a Louisville Insurance Company.**

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sunday, March 22.

JOHN W. ARNOLD, Secretary of the Hope Insurance Company, has been arrested on a warrant sworn out by D. G. BLY, President of the Company, charging ARNOLD with embezzling $7,000 of the Company's funds. ARNOLD gave bail to the amount of $8,000.

**Shipments of Grain by the Gulf—The St. Louis Bridge Company—Pugilistic Intelligence.**

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, March 22.

The route to New-York *viâ* New-Orleans for the transportation of grain in bulk is becoming more popular daily. The towboat *Kellog*, which left here Saturday evening, has eight barges in tow with 1,600 tons of freight, among which was 43,000 bushels corn for New-York. Another barge with 26,000 bushels corn for the same destination is here. This corn came from points on the Illinois River.

The Merchants' Exchange of this city passed resolutions yesterday requesting the Legislature to authorize the City of St. Louis to submit the question of guaranteeing $4,000,000 of the Bridge Company's bonds to the vote of the people.

The exhibition of O'BALDWIN, the Irish giant, Saturday night, was numerously attended and netted about $1,000. MIKE MCCOOLE was present. He is in full training and already has reduced himself eleven pounds.

**The Hudson River free from Ice.**

ALBANY, Sunday, March 22.

The propeller *Taylor*, which left New-York last evening, arrived here at 11 o'clock this morning. She encountered but little ice, and there is no impediment to navigation.

## SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

### Arrival of the Steamship Arizona—$1,168,779 in Treasure.

The Pacific Mail Company's steamship *Arizona*, from Aspinwall March 15, arrived at this port yesterday. The following is her

SPECIE LIST.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Panama R. R. Co. | $20,654 94 | Wells, Fargo & Co. | 144,881 79 |
| Duncan, Sherman & Co. | 33,302 92 | Moritz Meyer | 36,126 02 |
| A. Belmont & Co. | 184,003 26 | F. S. Isaacs & Arde | 2,000 00 |
| Eugene Kelly & Co. | 61,900 00 | Sibon & Minoz | 2,718 00 |
| Dabney, Morgan & Co. | 188,192 23 | Order | 500,000 05 |
| | | Total | $1,168,779 14 |

### United States of Colombia—Death of President Olarte, of the State of Panama.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Saturday, March 14, 1868.

We have had no fresh news from any quarter since my last. The papers from Bogota, the capital, add nothing of interest to the accounts brought by the last French steamer, and which you have already published, except that general uneasiness exists as to the immediate future of the Republic, on account of the State squabbles.

DEATH OF PRESIDENT OLARTE.

Gen. VICENTE OLARTE, President of the State of Panama, died on the evening of the 3d of this month, after an illness of four days. His physicians, who seem to have little experience, say he succumbed to yellow fever, but others, who have witnessed many cases in different parts of the world, declare they are mistaken. Gen. OLARTE had been on a visit down the Bay coasts on the Colombian war steamer *Bolivar*, had been much exposed to the sun and night-damps, and as was his wont, had lived pretty freely. The "black vomit" of the physicians and newspapers was nothing more than is quite usual, a severe case of disease of the stomach, such as is often to be noted here. President OLARTE was 41 years of age, and a native of Santander, one of the interior States of this Republic. He was bred a soldier amid the civil wars of the country, but some years since, with his brother URBANO, established a commercial house in Ecuador which had considerable success for a time, but was finally broken up, as his friends assert, by the Governor of the Province, who maliciously charged the brothers with emitting counterfeit paper.

President OLARTE came to Panama in 1865, at a time when a party was in arms in the interior of the State to dispossess the then President COLUNJE, the latter having come to the dignity through the treachery of the national troops, who rose against President CALANCHA and drove him out of the State. CALANCHA having gathered together two hundred men or so on the Santa Maria River, in order to recover his authority, COLUNJE sent several hundred men against him, under OLARTE, who speedily whipped the enemy. And so great was the credit OLARTE gained in these two or three little engagements, that he was selected to succeed COLUNJE as President, and was elected to and took charge of that office in October, 1866; but succeeding an administration that was forced on the majority by the soldiery, President OLARTE, during his whole term, has been obliged to maintain himself in power by the bayonet. Personally he was a generous, whole-souled man, of very dignified deportment and of fine presence. His remains were followed from the Cathedral to the grave by the largest procession ever seen in Panama on such an occasion. The Consuls were the pall-bearers, and the officers of the naval vessels in port escorted the remains to the cemetery.

President OLARTE is legally to be succeeded by Dr. AMADOR GUERRERO, but as the latter is now absent in Carthagena, Señor JUAN JOSE DIAS will act in his stead for the present.

An hour or so before his death President OLARTE was visited by the Bishop and a body of priests for the purpose of administering the sacrament. The priests were escorted by a company of infantry and a military band. After the ceremonies, President OLARTE uttered the following words:

"GENTLEMEN: I note with pleasure that the band of military music has come to accompany me to the grave, as it many times has accompanied me to the battle-field to defend the institutions and laws of my country, but never to attack the religion of my forefathers."

His death occurred shortly afterward. Before breathing his last, he twice exclaimed that he had been poisoned. These words, however, are supposed to have been spoken while delirious. On Sunday last, all the ladies who attended the services at the Cathedral were habited either in white or black mourning, out of respect for the deceased President.

The North American Steamship Company's new steamer, *Nebraska*, to connect on the San Francisco route with their Aspinwall line, arrived in this port on Saturday the 7th, and sailed with the *Santiago de Cuba's* New-York passengers, for San Francisco, last evening. The *America*, of the same line, will remain here as a spare ship.

The United States sloop-of-war *Cyane* is in port, and the gunboats *Penobscot* and *Marblehead* are at Aspinwall, the latter having returned from her excursion down the coast.

## BOSTON.

### Liberal Legislation—Sudden Increase in the Price of Real Estate—Improvement—Newspaper Enterprise—Culture and Barbarism.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Sunday, March 22, 1868.

The honest, plodding, rough-handed voter at home, who expected his representative in the Legislature to make a "brilliant show," is now well-nigh disgusted or discouraged at the progress that has been made toward redeeming Massachusetts from the odious legislation of the past. In the haste to make a License law, each member has essayed to reflect a glory, just as every mother wants her own baby to be the pet of the hour, and consequently the friends of the measure are now obliged to do their work all over again. The chosen men who were elected to legislate liberally came hampered with a bright idea on their own brain; but in the attempt to hang it on the first available peg, we have as yet no License law, nor has the Prohibitory Liquor law been repealed. After much tribulation, the Committee on the subject have just brought forth the draft of a new License bill, calculated to meet the wishes of all who are in favor of licensing persons to sell rum. The P. L. L. party have discovered that the question is not one of mere mathematics. It has been found necessary to harmonize conflicting opinions, peculiar notions and deep-seated prejudices, in order to insure anything like success this year in securing a License law. The new bill has twenty-six sections, and is so studiously gotten up that it will take many of the members a twelvemonth at least to understand what it all means. The great trouble in this whole business has been the course pursued by many of the members to keep the question of licensing the sales of liquor constantly before the people, instead of removing it from the arena of politics. The new bill proposes to vest the County Commissioners with the power of license to as many persons to sell liquor as the "public convenience may require." Six classes of persons are contemplated to sell. But the question whether to license bars is left with the towns. The bill thus seeks to enable the Legislature to evade the responsibility of settling the question of free rum by direct enactment, and also draws a line between the social and tippling use of liquors. It is urged that the question of tippling or licensing has must be fairly and courageously met in the Legislature. The fact of it is, a majority of the "Great and General Court" is too tender of the expressed will of the people, while that small but powerful minority, the Prohibitionists, have no mutual concessions to make, and possess influence enough to baulk the license party in its every move.

INCREASE IN THE PRICE OF REAL ESTATE.

During the past two weeks there has been an extraordinary advance in the price of real estate in the centres of business, and the demand for corner lots, or even a place to erect a fair-sized building, is unprecedented. Nobody has given any particular reason for this sudden jump and unusual activity in real estate, but I think the fact that all or nearly all of the late real estate transactions have been covered with United States bonds affords an inkling to the cause of this new movement. It is not too much to say that there is a certain class of our capitalists whose faith in Government securities has within the past month been shaken to the conversion of such securities into real estate. I heard a millionaire say that "he smelled repudiation afar off." A few days afterward he purchased a large amount of real estate, and paid for the same in United States bonds. He is one of the shrewdest financiers in State-street, and is no alarmist. All the recent transactions in real estate contemplate improvement on a grand scale, and some of the buildings to be erected will cost $100,000 or upward. Our leading architects say they were never so busy as at the present time. The property in the vicinity of the new Post-office is worth fifty per cent. more than it was on the 1st day of January last; a corner lot on Congress-sreet, offered in the market four months ago for $27,000, cannot be purchased for less than double that sum, and a lot on the corner of Water and Devonshire streets, which was bought two months ago for $150,000, would now sell readily for $200,000. And all this in the face of the fact that we are doing no more business than usual. The same spirit of advance has also reached the upper part of the city. Building lots for dwelling houses are a notch higher in price. *Apropos*, among the new buildings contemplated to be erected immediately is an elegant structure by the proprietors of the Boston *Post*, on the corner of Water and Devonshire streets, opposite the new Post-office site, and but a short distance from the original office of the *Post* of twenty-five years ago, when Col. GREENE daily poured a battery of hot shot into the *Atlas* for faithfully adhering to the principles of the Whig Party. The new *Post* edifice will be a superior building in its way—probably the most expensive newspaper office in the city. It will be six stories high, constructed of Concord granite, fire-proof, with marble floors, and all the conveniences that a long newspaper experience can suggest. The cost will be about $100,000. It is the aim of the proprietors to make the *Post* building the model newspaper establishment of the country. The paper itself will be enlarged with the occupancy of the building. The lot on which it is to stand cost $150,000. The *Post* is the only Democratic paper in the city, but is read by all classes with avidity. Many persons patronise it on account of its cute "All Sorts," some for its clever "Minor Items," and others, Republicans, though they may not agree with its sentiments, for its consistent political articles. The *Post* is the organ of the New-England Democracy, and as a political paper it is a great success.

The daily newspaper press of Boston is in a flourishing condition. The *Advertiser* is comfortably quartered in a new building leased for ten years; there is some talk of the *Herald* putting up a new office, and Major ROGERS, of the *Journal*, intends to to erect a new office on Washington-street, sometime next year.

CULTURE AND BARBARISM.

Our sensation this week is the meeting of the extremes of culture and barbarism. The Chiefs of the Ute Indians, who have been to Washington to look after their forlorn interests and stare at the inventions of the pale-faces, were on their arrival here taken in charge by the authorities and feasted, flattered and fawned. Mayor SHURTLEFF found it a hard task to bring his polished rhetoric down to first principles. These Indians are not worn out by imported vices, and several of them are fine specimens of the red man. While here, and at Lawrence, and other places they visited, they kept their keen, shrewd-looking eyes busy at work. I saw AN-KA-TAH softly testing the fabric of a lady's silken dress, and KA-NI-ACHE had the impudence to measure his moccasin by the side of a white man's boot. With COOPER's aid I was thus enabled, in my mind, to plant these two worthies on the path to civilization. The Chief UTE, like DICKENS the author-reader, found Boston to be what he had always heard it to be—"a fine city, but he had not expected to find so much kindness here." It was noticeable that during the speech-making in the presence of the Indians they had a civilized way of thrusting their hands into their hair when at a loss for a word. The Chief, with others, visited the theatre to study anatomy, and during the evening fell in love with the principal female dancer. On Monday the red-faces go back to their Western homes, to get crowded off one of these days into the Pacific. VIGIL.

## THE NEW DOMINION.

### Parliamentary Proceedings—Prospective Change in the Ministry—Hostile Attitude of Nova Scotia—Subjects for Legislation.

From Our Own Correspondent.

OTTAWA, Monday, March 16, 1868.

After a recess of some ten weeks the first session of the first Dominion Parliament reopened on Thursday last. Little more than half the members have yet arrived, and no business has been done. TUPPER, the sole survivor of the Nova Scotia Union party, and STUART CAMPBELL, who "accepted the situation," and has since been anathematized in divers resolutions by his enraged constituents, are the only members here from Nova Scotia. The remainder are on their way, and are expected to arrive in the course of this week, except POWER of Halifax, who is sick, and HOWE, who is off on the repeal wild-goose chase.

Rumors of dissensions in the Cabinet have been rife for the last few weeks, and the prospects of a change in the *personnel* of the Ministry form the principal topic of discussion in the lobbies. That there were dissensions of a serious nature is an undoubted fact, and that these dissensions at one time well-nigh culminated in the resignation of one or two members of the Privy Council is equally true; but the difficulty is tided over for the present, and though the session may witness changes in the Ministry, there is not the least probability of their complete overthrow. The incongruous material of which the Opposition proper is composed—Ontario "Reformers," Quebec Rouges, New-Brunswick discontents, and Nova Scotia "Repealers"—renders such a thing impossible. The fact that the Opposition could not form a Cabinet able to stand a week is a great source of strength to the present Government, and secures the reluctant support of many a man who is known to be actuated by no very friendly feeling toward them. Besides, while Nova Scotia's hostility to Confederation continues and the success of that "experiment" remains doubtful, the representatives of Ontario and Quebec will hesitate at this critical period to embarrass the Government, lest by so doing they might throw an obstacle in the way of their favorite scheme. But should the "Nova Scotia party" on the return of their leader from an unsuccessful mission heartily "accept the situation," an Opposition might be formed that would render a change in the occupants of the Treasury benches inevitable.

Such a consummation, however, is not expected, at any rate during this session, and if the Ministry refrain from quarreling among themselves, they are in no immediate danger of being consigned to the cold shades of Opposition. So far as the outside world know anything of the doings of the Privy Council, their great difficulty was in selecting a route for the Intercolonial Railway. CARTIER and LANGEVIN, speaking for the whole French population, insisted upon the adoption of the North Shore or Major Robinson route, while LILLEY was equally emphatic in his choice of the line running through the centre of New-Brunswick, and thence *viâ* St. John to Halifax, and was prepared to make its non-acceptance a *casus belli*. Upon this question the Cabinet was evenly divided, and a disruption seemed inevitable.

At this critical moment the wily and astute Sir JOHN came to the rescue, and with his usual tact succeeded in tiding over the difficulty by postponing the whole question. To give a color of reason for this course, or rather to obviate the necessity of giving the true reason, it was announced that the Government needed more information on the subject, and Mr. SANDFORD FLEMING, with a large staff of engineers and surveyors, was dispatched to explore the Cheswick Valley route, recommended by Mr. HARTLEY in his recent resolution in the New-Brunswick Legislature, and to report to the Government within a month. The idea of receiving a report of the nature required within that period is, however, too absurd to obtain credence, and the general impression is that the whole question is staved off for this session.

The hostile attitude of Nova Scotia also undoubtedly had something to do with the postponement. Should Mr. HOWE succeed in his present mission to England—which, however, no one here expects—or should his interrogatory, "what then?" be answered by continued and determined hostility to the Union, of course, the question of the route of the Intercolonial would assume an entirely different aspect. Upon all other questions the Government are understood to have a united policy.

The experimental legislation of last session will, in a great measure, undergo revision this session. Some changes will be made in the tariff favorable to the Lower Provinces. The import duty on breadstuffs will either be totally abolished or materially reduced. This will be a great relief to the laboring classes in the seaboard provinces, and it is expected will go far toward allaying the hostility to confederation. Before the imposition of the duty on flour Nova Scotia and New-Brunswick imported that article generally from the United States, giving in return coal, gypsum, lumber, and other products of those provinces. In this way a considerable trade was carried on, which was seriously interrupted by the import duty of twenty-five cents a barrel imposed first by the Tupper Government of Nova Scotia, and continued by the Dominion Government. The removal of that restriction will be followed by increased activity in the trade between the Maritime Provinces and the New-England States, a reduction in the price of breadstuffs, and, it is fondly hoped, a more general satisfaction with the powers that be at Ottawa. As stated in the House to-day by Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD, the Government feel the importance of conciliating Nova Scotia, and will shape their legislation to secure that object.

Among other subjects concerning which measures will be introduced this session are currency and banking, patent laws, the fisheries, naturalization of aliens, and the consolidation of the criminal law. Upon this latter work a commission has been engaged during the recess, and the results of their labors will be submitted to Parliament. Mr. MITCHELL, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, has a bill on the question of fisheries in a forward state of completion. It is understood that bounties will be given to the fishermen. I also have it on good authority that the license fee to American fishermen will be increased from $1 to $2 per ton, as reported by telegraph. The amount realized from this source last year was some $40,000. The introduction of two or three bills for the organization of departments will bring out the policy of the Government in relation to the number of heads of departments. It is thought by some that the number will be reduced; but even in that event, the difficulty of giving Nova Scotia a a representative in the Council would still remain. The abatement of the "silver nuisance" will also engage the attention of Parliament. The attempt in Montreal to get rid of the superfluous amount of silver by exportation has only met with limited success, and petitions from the Boards of Trade of all the large towns and cities have been pouring in asking for legislation on the matter. The most important bill of the session will be Mr. CARTIER's militia bill, which will be ready in a few days. If report speaks the truth this bill will give an agreeable surprise to the whole country. It will be remembered that Adjutant-Gen. MCDOUGALL some time ago drew up the draft of a bill in which he recommended a scheme for the defence of the country that would involve the outlay of an enormous sum of money. It appears now that this scheme has been discarded by the self-reliant Minister of Militia, and that his measure will ask for only a moderate expenditure. If such be the case, the bill will give great satisfaction to the people of the whole Dominion, who expect to live at peace with their neighbors, and who see nothing but absurdity in the idea of building huge fortifications at one or two prominent points, which in the rare event of a war would be of little service in protecting a frontier of a thousand miles.

In the House to-day, in answer to an inquiry of Mr. MACKENZIE, Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD stated that no reply had yet been received from the Home Government to the joint address of both Houses of the Canadian Legislature, passed last session, in relation to the annexation of the Northwest Territory and Rupert's Land to the Dominion, and attributed the delay to the illness of Lord DERBY and his subsequent resignation. The delay is the subject of a good deal of comment among the members.

To-day a dispatch was received from the Home Government requesting the attendance in Downing-street of a member of the Nova Scotia Union party; and, in obedience to that request, Dr. TUPPER is now on his way to England. Both sides of the repeal question will, therefore, be presented to the Imperial authorities, and the result is looked forward to with considerable anxiety. H.

### The Strike on the Central Railroad.

*From the Albany Evening Journal, March 21.*

The Committee appointed yesterday to confer with Mr. TORRENCE, reported this morning to a general meeting of the workmen. After consultation, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

*Whereas*, Our honored President, WM. JONES, has reported from Mr. TORRENCE officially, that he will under no circumstances recognize the eight-hour system, or treat with men not in the employ of the Company, but that he is willing to acknowledge that he made a mistake in his reduction order, and is likewise willing to treat with men in his employ, and acknowledges the righteousness of our claim for an advance of wages upon the ten-hour system; that upon this, his ultimatum, we resume work on the ten-hour system, appoint a committee to adjust the difficulties, and by-gones be by-gones; and

*Whereas*, Those who were mainly instrumental in procuring the passage of the eight-hour law—the trades of the City—have stood aloof in this contest for that principle; and

*Whereas*, Dollars and cents seem to be their guiding principle, as it is that of switchmen and brakesmen; and

*Whereas*, The Committee from Syracuse and Rochester stated to us that their men are willing to sacrifice everything for this eight-hour law—provided they can get it; but if not, they, too, are willing to go in for dollars and cents; and

*Whereas*, Under the circumstances, we know that that principle cannot be adopted at the present, and that dollars and cents is the prevailing one; be it therefore

*Resolved*, That we, the employes of East and West Albany, deem it no sacrifice of principle in changing (under the circumstances) our base of action, and go in for that which Mr. TORRANCE admitted we were entitled to—a just compensation for our labor.

*Resolved*, That as Mr. TORRANCE has conceded that we are entitled to just compensation for our labor, we hereby direct our committee to demand an increase of twenty per cent. on our ten hours' wages. If acquiesced in, we resume work.

After the adoption of the foregoing resolutions, the General Committee was directed to again confer with Mr. TORRENCE, and to report to another meeting this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

The workmen reassembled at 2 o'clock. The Committee reported that they had had an interview with Mr. TORRENCE, that he could not give an answer to the proposition until they were at work. That then he would receive what they had to say and communicate it to the Directors, who alone could give an answer. He agreed to meet them at 12 o'clock Monday, if they went to work.

A motion was made to go to work Monday morning, and to present the demand of the men for increased compensation to the Board. There was considerable difference of opinion. Several other motions were made, and it was found impossible to tell which side prevailed. The result was, that it was agreed that those who were in favor of going to work until the demand for an increase had been responded to, should go to West Albany, and those who were opposed should stay away. The motion was carried unanimously, and the meeting adjourned.

*From the Syracuse Journal, March 21.*

There is locally no change in the relations of the Central and its bolting workmen. The unemployed men here are quietly awaiting the result of the negotiations which have been opened between their committee, associated with other committees, and the management of the road. The shop-men at Schenectady join in the movement of the workmen in the Albany, Rochester and Syracuse shops. Those at Utica, Auburn and Buffalo do not. There are rumors that the brakemen on the whole line of the Central contemplate a "strike," at the instigation of the Albany "striking" brakemen. There is no foundation for the report that we can learn; the brakemen living here express themselves satisfied.

### The Story of a Wreck.

The Victoria (Australasia) newspapers publish the following:

"Intelligence has just been received that the ship *General Grant*, which left Melbourne for London on the 3d of May, 1866, was wrecked at the Auckland Islands on the 14th of the same month. The current drew the vessel toward the rocks, and then into a vast cave, where the masts struck against the roof and drove them through the vessel's bottom, causing her to sink. Fifteen persons only were saved in boats, which succeeded in reaching a hut on one side of the islands, and here they lived on muscles, seals and pigs. One seaman died; and about a year ago the chief officer and three seamen left in a boat with the hope of reaching New-Zealand. No tidings, however, have been heard of them. On the 21st of November last, the ten survivors, after eighteen months' hardship and privation on the islands, were picked up by the whaling brig *Amherst*, Capt. GILROY, and taken to Bluff Harbor, New-Zealand. The cave into which the *Gen. Grant* was drawn is 25 fathoms deep and 250 yards long, and the masts just reached to the top. The Captain (W. H. LOUGHLIN) and sixty-eight others perished. The *Gen. Grant* was a new ship, 1,095 tons, and was owned by PAGE, RICHARDSON & Co., of Boston. The survivors from the wreck are:

*Crew*—Bartholomew Brown, Chief Officer; Andrew Morrison, William Newton Scott, Peter McNevin. [These are supposed to be lost in the boat, or wrecked between the Auckland Islands and New-Zealand.] David McLellan, Joseph Jewell, Cornelius Drew, William Murdock Sanguily, Aaron Hayman, Mary Ann Jewell, Stewardess.

*Passengers*—James Teer, Fred. Patrick Caughey, David Ashworth, Nicholas Allen.

*Died on the Island*—David McLellan."

## LOUISIANA.

### The Falsehoods Telegraphed to the Northern Press Concerning Gen. Hancock—Fraud Upon the Agent of the Associated Press.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Saturday, March 14, 1868.

The following having been published throughout the country in the Radical papers, relative to affairs in this Department, I have thought it my duty to send you a refutation of them, and give you the facts.

On the evening of the 4th inst. this telegram was sent over the wires, and published on the 5th as an Associated Press dispatch:

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, March 4.

JEFFERSON DAVIS is here. All the fire companies, as they passed the St. Charles Hotel, gave him repeated cheers. As they passed Gen. HANCOCK's headquarters they took off their hats, and their bands played "The Bonnie Blue Flag." But six out of thirty companies carried the flag of the United States. Indignation is expressed by loyal citizens, and fears are entertained of trouble.

The following is a copy of the original dispatch as sent by the Associated Press Agent, (formerly a Federal officer,) and published in the TIMES and several other daily journals:

NEW-ORLEANS, March 4.—To-day was generally observed as a holiday. The firemen's parade was a magnificent turn out. No evening papers were published, and the Convention was not in session.

The former dispatch appeared in the New-York *Herald*, *Tribune*, and a number of other leading journals throughout the country. The Agent of the Associated Press disclaims all knowledge of it, and states that it was not sent by him, and must have been attached to his dispatch after it left his hands.

With the exception of the statement that Mr. DAVIS was in New Orleans and that "but six out of thirty companies carried the flag of the United States," every word is false. About noon on that day your correspondent stood on the corner of St. Charles and Julia streets as the firemen turned Julia, from the direction of Camp. This would bring every firemen in full view of a party of seven or eight persons who stood upon the low stoop of a house on the opposite (right hand) corner of St. Charles-street. I have no remembrance of ever having seen before any one of those persons referred to, yet at the first glance I recognized among them Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS. The whole party had evidently recently appeared upon the stoop from a sitting or drawing-room, for the purpose of witnessing the procession, Mr. DAVIS being without his hat, and the ladies without their shawls and bonnets. A lady whom I supposed to be Mrs. DAVIS stood at Mr. DAVIS' left hand. That scores and hundreds in the procession must have recognized Mr. DAVIS there can be no doubt, yet there was no demonstration at this time whatever, beyond the fact that a few firemen raised their hats. With this exception the whole procession passed this house and this party in precisely the same manner that it passed thousands of similar other houses and other parties during the day.

I will now ask your readers to notice particularly the following: Only two blocks distant, (one from St. Charles-street to Camp, on Julia, and the other from Julia to the corner of Lafayette-square, on Camp-street,) is army headquarters. A few moments previous to passing Mr. DAVIS' party, the firemen's procession halted in front of headquarters and gave three cheers for the President of the United States, and three cheers for Gen. HANCOCK, the bands playing national airs, while the "flags of the United States" were waved and dipped in their honor by those who carried them. And this noble tribute was paid to the representatives of the Government by men who fought as rebels against that Government. The tune of the "Bonnie Blue Flag" was not played, as represented. Between 5 and 6 o'clock in the evening, when the Marshals had dismissed the procession the companies started for their respective headquarters.

Some still paraded through the streets for their own pleasure. Two companies partook of a dinner at the St. Charles Hotel, previously ordered by them. Before they sat down an invitation was sent to Mr. DAVIS to join them. He excused himself and did not go. When dinner was over, the two companies formed themselves in front of the hotel and sent a deputation to Mr. DAVIS, notifying him of their desire to pay their respects to him. The deputation obtained access to Mr. DAVIS' room, and stated their request, also expressing a desire that he would address the firemen assembled below, but this he absolutely refused to do, as the act might be misconstrued. The deputation then persisted that Mr. DAVIS should appear upon the balcony in front of the hotel. Even this he attempted to avoid, and nearly twenty minutes elapsed before the deputation succeeded in prevailing upon him to appear. When he did so he was at once recognized by the firemen, who gave three cheers. As the firemen cheered, Mr. DAVIS bowed two or three times and then stepped back out of view. He made no address. While the deputation were with Mr. DAVIS, another fire company, (one of those referred to above, parading around for their own amusemens,) turned into St. Charles street, from Common, and hearing the cause of the two companies being in front of the hotel, also waited until Mr. DAVIS appeared, and joined with them in the cheers given.

The firemen (evidently perfectly satisfied) continued up St. Charles-street to their different houses, as though nothing unusual had occurred. These are the plain, straightforward facts. Let the Press and the people of the North draw their own conclusions from them. Your correspondent noticed in the procession (what he considered) a fair representation of national flags. It is true he did not count them, but to the best of his knowledge there was fully the number stated in the telegram—six.

The readers of the TIMES should understand that the annual parade of the Fire Department of New-Orleans has nothing whatever to do with politics. A similar procession in New-York, Philadelphia, or Boston would scarcely cause a remark if it appeared even without one American flag. Your readers may reply that it would be unnecessary there. It is also unnecessary here.

The firemen were not compelled to carry the United States flag in their procession on the 4th of March, yet, according to Radical statements, they displayed "six." The three leading papers of New-Orleans—*Times*, *Crescent* and *Picayune*, "Anti-Radical sheets"—(the New-Orleans *Republican* says,) were not obliged to produce the Stars and Stripes on that day; yet nearly the whole breadth of Camp-street in front of these offices was filled by three as noble flags as I ever saw in New-York. They were immense in size, and cut up into "small flags," would have supplied a hundred companies. I have quoted "small flags" because that is one of the most recent charges made against the firemen, that only "six" flags were carried, and some of them were "small flags." They were all flags similar to those always used on such occasions. Nor did the firemen and newspaper offices alone delight thus to honor the day, for from every portion of the city, among the shipping and on the Mississippi steamers, the Stars and Stripes were freely displayed.

The false "Associated Press" telegram concludes with—"Indignation is expressed by loyal citizens, and fears are entertained of trouble."

I have been in New-Orleans as correspondent for the past five years. I have seen and written accounts of the firemen's procession every year. When I first saw this noble body of men, I admired them; for a finer organization of this description probably does not exist. They are the pride, the glory and the admiration of the people of Louisiana. Rich and poor alike delight to do them honor. The 4th of March in New-Orleans is as great a gala day as Mardi Gras (Shrove Tuesday.) If the weather is fine, the people assemble on the principal streets and balconies. All is life and gaiety and happiness. A band of music leads each company; the procession is under the direction of Marshals; the steam fire-engines (ranked among the finest in the world) are decked with flowers, ribbons, &c., and are very beautiful. The same may be said of the hose-carriages and hook and ladder trucks.

On that day and evening, and the days that have passed since, I have heard no expression of indignation from any one. No fears of trouble were entertained. That which transpired in front of the St. Charles Hotel was a simple mark of mutual respect between Mr. DAVIS and two fire companies (joined by a third) after the procession was dispersed. Nothing is thought of it, and nothing is made of it, except what the extreme Radicals think and make of it. But this is not all, nor the worst. Read the following:

*From the Chicago Journal.*

JEFF. DAVIS was treated to an ovation by the firemen on his arrival in New-Orleans a few days since, and yet it is complained that the North is Radical.

False every word.

From the New-York *Tribune* of the 6th instant, and copied into the Baltimore *Sun* of the 7th instant (the *Sun*, as you see, pronounces the despatch "doubtful:")

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, March 5.

The Republican State Convention to-day resolved that we are in full sympathy with Congress in its efforts to enforce the laws, and compel public officers, even the President himself, to obey them; that *the cheers which were given for Jefferson Davis, and the simultaneous recognition of Gen. Hancock by the fire companies yesterday, were insulting to the flag of our country and the gallant soldiers who fought to defend it*; that we recommend to Congress and Gen. GRANT the immediate removal of Gen. HANCOCK, and that we regard the cheers for him and JEFF. DAVIS by the same men as sufficient cause of removal. *Gen. Hancock and Jefferson Davis were seen in the same carriage to-night.* [Doubtful.]—*Baltimore Sun, 7th inst.*

A more false and blacker charge was never made than that "Gen. HANCOCK and JEFFERSON DAVIS were seen in the same carriage." Gen. HANCOCK and Mr. DAVIS were unknown to each other in this city. They are perfect strangers.

The following special was sent from this city on the 7th inst. to the New-York *Tribune*, published in that paper of the 8th, and telegraphed over the country on that day by the Associated Press. This is clipped from one of the journals to which it was sent, (the Cincinnati *Evening Chronicle*.) The New-Orleans papers simply mentioned the fact of the affair in front of the St. Charles Hotel as a news item. They have neither apologized for the conduct of Mr. DAVIS on that occasion nor condemned it:

NEW-YORK, Monday, March 9, 1868.

A New-Orleans special to the *Tribune*, dated the 8th, says:

The Opposition city papers are still apologizing for the conduct of JEFFERSON DAVIS and HANCOCK on the occasion of the firemen's parade. Not one of them condemns it. Gen. HANCOCK's policy seems still more ruinous. City notes have depreciated to twenty-five cents discount, and a panic exists in the city. The Mayor of the city, anticipating trouble, issued a proclamation to-day indirectly charging Gen. HANCOCK and leading rebels here with the responsibility of any event that may occur. The people are anxiously hoping that GRANT will send a safer and abler commander to minister affairs in this district.

The Convention adjourns to-morrow. The Constitution was signed yesterday, seven Conservative members declining to affix their signatures. The pay of members ceased yesterday.

A false representation. New-Orleans City money (which was only ten per cent. discount before the removed members of the Common Council, and Street Commissioner BAKER were reinstated by order of General GRANT) is to day thirty-five per cent. discount and the suffering of the poor in consequence is fearful. The people have no confidence in the city government under Radical rule. Two more of the old Aldermen have resigned. The city issue is fast becoming worthless.

The Radical Nominating Parish Convention have placed the name of BAKER upon their ticket for Street Commissioner. At the first ballot BAKER received 10, PINCHBACK (colored) 6, and NOBLE 4 votes. NOBLE's name was then withdrawn, when the vote was BAKER 11, PINCHBACK 11. This caused another ballot to be taken, BAKER receiving 13 votes and PINCHBACK 9.

*From the New-Orleans Crescent, March 11.*

If the genius who sent a telegraphic dispatch to the New-York *Tribune* announcing that Gen. HANCOCK and Mr. DAVIS were seen riding out together, intended to carry the New-Hampshire election for the Radicals by a lie, he may be congratulated upon his success.

*From the New-Orleans Republican, March 12.*

The *Crescent* intimates that the New-Hampshire election was influenced by a telegram from New-Orleans that Gen. HANCOCK and JEFF. DAVIS were seen riding out together.

The New-Orleans *Republican* (Radical organ) in an editorial published March 5, headed "Grand Rebel Carnival," gave a terrible account of the firemen's procession. The false dispatch, represented as the Associated Press account, and the editorial contain the same statements, and there is no doubt but that the bogus telegram was hatched up by persons in this office. The *Republican* of to-day copies the following:

The Philadelphia *Inquirer*, quite a conservative paper, has the following brief editorial:

"The reception of JEFF. DAVIS by the firemen in New-Orleans indicates in a very decided manner the prevalence of rebellious sentiments in that City. Out of thirty-five companies only six carried the United States flag, while the whole procession cheered vehemently on passing the St. Charles Hotel, the arch-rebel's headquarters. Gen. HANCOCK's headquarters were saluted by the firemen raising their hats, but the band played the 'Bonnie Blue Flag.' Was this intended as a bravado, or as a compliment to HANCOCK, under the supposition that he favors the traitors? How are the mighty fallen. Has it come to pass that one of the most prominent heroes of the war for the preservation of the Union can feel himself flattered on listening to an air that cheered the spirit of the ruffians, 'the Louisiana Tigers,' while plunging their bowie knives into the breasts of the faithful defenders of the 'Star Spangled Banner?' While that glorious ensign waves over the land of the free it should always be borne in mind that 'the Bonnie Blue Flag' is the symbol of a land of slaves."

The above is another instance of how facts are perverted. The Montgomery (Ala.) *State Sentinel* (Radical) of the 9th inst. published the editorial of the *Republican*, with additional remarks and the following heading: "Revival of Rebellion in New-Orleans! Shouts for JEFF. DAVIS! JEFF. DAVIS Responds with His Hands on His Heart! Countenanced by JOHNSON and HANCOCK!"

A late edition of the Memphis *Post* says: "Gen. HANCOCK, like the rebels, finds GRANT an insurmountable obstacle to his devilish purposes."

I have now given your readers a fair statement of all the false statements that have come under my notice.

I will simply state that these monstrous attacks (all gotten up within two or three days) are on a par with such charges as that Gen. HANCOCK does not wear his uniform, and that neither at his headquarters or his home is the national flag shown. These statements are also false. At Army Headquarters the following "notice" is posted in every office: "All officers visiting these headquarters will be required to appear in uniform."

National flags wave from the headquarters and the private residence of Gen. HANCOCK day and night, and have done so from the hour he assumed command of this Department.

As to the "devilish purposes" of Gen. HANCOCK I desire to say one word. I have just learned that he leaves for Washington to-morrow afternoon, having been ordered there by the President, through Gen. GRANT. He will probably not again return to the command of the Fifth Military District. If he does not, he will take with him the blessings of a whole people, whom by a kind and just administration he has endeared himself to. I could say much in praise of this much-slandered gentleman and soldier, from the time I was correspondent in the Second Army Corps to the present. I could speak of his record as a soldier; his personal bravery in battle; of his life in camp; of the wound received while fighting for his country, and from which, after the months of agony and the years that have since passed, he still suffers; and last, of his wise administration of this Department. This from the pen of an old newspaper man and war correspondent, (who was himself wounded on the Teche in the discharge of his duty to his paper and his principles,) should have some weight, but the following should have more; my voice is but one man's evidence, yet here are a hundred to indorse what I say:

A CARD.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 14, 1868.

*Major-Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock, Commanding the Fifth Military District:*

GENERAL—We, the undersigned, being Northern and Western men by birth, now residing and doing business in New-Orleans, without regard to party or political questions of any kind, but feeling the deepest interest in the welfare of our common country, have perceived with deep regret the necessary countermanding of your previous orders, as expressed in your Special Order No. —, consequent upon the demand of a superior officer at Washington. We desire to assure you that we have regarded your course here while in command of the Fifth Military District as actuated by the sole desire to perform your duty to your country in strict conformity with its Constitution and its laws, in a truly conservative manner. Firmness and moderation have ever characterized your course; and while maintaining strict obedience and order, you have protected and fostered the Judiciary in the performance of its duties. Our object in now addressing you is to make manifest the approval of the Northern and Western born citizens of this place of the course pursued by you officially while here, and that this communication may assure the people in the North and West that your official course has been grossly misrepresented before the country by a few partisans of extreme views, or office-seekers, for self-interest. As citizens originally from other sections of this country, we feel that these expressions will be received by our countrymen as being uninfluenced by any sectional prejudices.

With expressions of sincere respect and our most heartfelt wishes for your success in the truly honorable and patriotic course you have pursued,

We remain your sincere well-wishers,

Chas. Morgan, New-York.
T. Lawrence McKeever, New-York.
Thos. Sloo, Kentucky.
Thomas A. Adams, Mass.
Henry V. Ogden, N. York.
H. M. Spofford, N. H.
E. A. Bradford, Conn.
Webster & Co., Maine and New-York.
E. S. Keep, Massachusetts.
E. K. Converse, N. H.
Smith & McKenna, Penn.
Sam. Smith, New-York.
A. W. Smith, New-York.
C. Chism, Maine.
Jos. F. Lovell, Mass.
W. S. Batley, Maine.
W. D. Leavitt, Ohio.
Harry McColl, Penn.
F. Van Benthuysen, N. Y.
A. B. Griswold & Co., N. Y.
J. H. Stauffer, Penn.
W. M. Geddes, Penn.
B. Russell, Mass.
F. A. Keffer, late U. S. A., Penn.
B. G. Davenport, Mass.
B. F. Glover, Connecticut.
J. M. Baldwin, Ohio.
W. C. Raymond, New-York.
J. C. Hoy, Ohio.
Joseph E. Westcott, N. Y.
W. Chambers, Kentucky.
Foster & Co., Mass.
Wm. F. Pratt, Mass.
M. M. Hawes, Mass.
John H. Bowen, R. I.
Moses Greenwood, Mass.
John Phelps, Mass.
Henry J. Vose, Mass.
Albert Baldwin, Mass.
I. W. Arthur, New-York.
G. W. Griffin, Mass.
U. H. Dudley, Conn.
John P. Nelson, New-York.
F. T. Odenthal, Indiana.
Chas. E. Spencer, N. York.
Thos. J. Chenowith, Ky.
W. H. H. Witherell, Vt.
E. A. York, Pennsylvania.
A. G. Ober, Missouri.
Cohen, M. Soria, New-York.
S. E. Moore, Mass.
Lafayette Folger, N. York.
Horter, Peterson & Fenner, New-York and Penn.
H. T. Lonsdale, New-York.
Wm. Von Phul, Missouri.
G. W. Byrne, New-York.
John T. Moore, Jr., Mo.
F. A. Peterson, Mass.
S. F. Pennington, Ohio.
A. J. Hill, Maine.
Geo. W. Hynson, Maryland.
B. F. Hynson, Maryland.
Geo. W. Woodberry, Mass.
L. H. Le Gay, New-York.
L. Spangenberg, New-York.
C. S. Hunt, N. Hampshire.
T. C. Amery Dexter, Mass.
R. Marsh Denedan, N. J.
Anderson D. Dieter, Md.
J. C. Thomas, Mass.
Z. Foley, New-York.
N. R. Stratton, New-York.
Wm. R. Seymour, Conn.
Wm. H. Stevens, N. York.
J. Armstrong, Kentucky.
G. Burke, Maryland.
Henry Green, Maryland.
John W. Saunders, Penn.
J. McElroy, New-York.
E. A. Tyler, Mass.
Geo. S. Strong, New-York.
John Ingalls, N. H.
H. W. Reynolds, Conn.
E. J. Watkinson, N. York.
Thos. B. Bodley, Ohio.
L. P. Seelye, New-York.
Robt. R. Decan, Penn.
C. F. Stevens, Maine.
James B. Woods, Ohio.
Wm. Heyl, New-York.
E. R. Hunt, Mass.
G. W. Bancker, New-York.
Wm. O. Tompkins, Mass.
Edw. Page, Massachusetts.
Robert Gibson, New-York.
Harmon Doane, Vermont.
H. T. Bartlett, Conn.
L. T. Murdock, Indiana.
Geo. W. Brown, Illinois.
G. M. Bayly, Virginia.
John W. Norris & Co., Ill.
E. C. Palmer & Co., N. Y.
W. H. Henning, New-York.
R. T. Packwood, N. York.
Artemon Hill, Mass.
Elijah Veazie, Mass.
David Hill, Mass.
Richard Hallowell, Maine.
T. W. Kidder, Maine.
B. Stille, Pennsylvania.
Theo. A. James, Penn.
Chauncey Tyler, Conn.
S. H. Aby, Virginia.
Sam'l Barnes, Maryland.
Chas. E. Wynne & Co., O.
Edmund M. Ivens, Penn.
W. L. Williams, West Va.
Geo. Pursgove, Penn.
J. W. Burbridge, Penn.
J. H. Ashbridge, Penn.
Edw. P. Norton, Maine.
Wm. B. Morris, Penn.
A. J. Buck, New-York.
H. H. Hansell, Penn.
A. S. Archer, New-York.
Everitt Lane, Mass.
John M. Gould, Mass.
C. H. Nobles, R. I.
Benj. F. Sackett, N. York.
J. J. Irby, Virginia.
Alex. Norton, Ohio.
J. H. Carter, Kentucky.
T. D. Harris, New-York.
John Eaton, Vermont.
W. D. Sanger, Illinois.
John F. Casey, Missouri.
G. B. Hopkins, New-York.
M. W. Smith, Connecticut.
Edgar Sherman, Conn.
Edw. C. Hancock, Penn.
P. B. Phelps, Conn.
A. Woods, Missouri.
H. Tyler, Connecticut.
Chas. Campbell, Penn.
Jno. B. Hollister, N. York.
Vizard & Herrick, Illinois.
Sep. Toca.
Wm. P. Healy, N. H.
R. B. Post, Connecticut.
Sam'l J. Seymour, N. York.
J. W. Shearer & Co., Virginia and Kentucky.
John H. Keep, Mass.
A. Q. Kennett, Missouri.
R. G. Barclay, Kentucky.
B. Paris, Kentucky.
Darcy & Wheeler, N. J.
C. J. Barstow, Connecticut.
C. L. Chase, Connecticut.
A. M. Holbrook, Vermont.
Wm. H. C. King, Penn.
W. H. Matthews, Missouri.
E. H. Fairchild, Indiana.
Augustus Rice, Ohio.
W. R. Greene, R. I.
G. N. Morison, Penn.
E. W. Elliott.
J. R. Groves.
Alfred Bonville.
J. Morgan Hall, New-York.
J. C. Goodrich, Conn.
P. Q. Tunstall, Missouri.
J. P. Tunstall, Missouri.
J. K. Bell, Kentucky.
W. Gilkinson, Missouri.
S. B. Pratt, Michigan.

### A Madman Stabs Three Passengers in a Railroad Car.

*From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, March 21.*

Last night, just as the train on the Grand Trunk Railway, due here at 8 o'clock, was nearing the round-house, an Irishman, who afterward gave his name as JAMES FANNING, a passenger on the train, which consisted of one first and one second-class car—suddenly sprang forward from one end of the first-class car, where he had been standing, and uttering the cry "Ill kill somebody!" rushed upon MARTIN J. MCARTHUR, of Port Colborne, C. W., who was occupying a seat near him, and brandishing a large jack-knife, with a blade three and a half inches long, above his head, stabbed Mr. MCARTHUR twice on the back part of the left shoulder, inflicting two pretty deep and severe wounds. CHAS. SHORT, of this city, who was sitting near MCARTHUR, immediately caught hold of the infuriated man to prevent him from doing further harm, when he also received a fearful gash in the fore arm, the blade of the knife passing nearly through the arm and making a wound about four inches in length. JOHN LUDWIG, of this city, also endeavored to restrain FANNING, when the madman gave him a thrust with the knife and inflicted a severe wound just back of the left eye. Mr. LUDWIG then wrenched the knife from his hand, and WILLIAM CHRISTIAN, of the New-York Central, conductor of the train from the ferry-boat to the depot, felled him with a stick of wood. He sank down on the floor in a corner of the car, and cried "For God's sake don't kill me!" The conductor [illegible] to quiet him, and fearing he might have some other weapon, made him keep his hands away from his pockets.

At this time some one attempted to pass from the second-class car into the first-class coach, but when he opened the door FANNING jumped up and rushed out, falling between the two cars. Conductor CHRISTIAN, supposing the man was killed or injured, ran out, signaled the engineer to stop, and looked for FANNING, whom he discovered on the west side of the train running at full speed, and crying "murder!" CHRISTIAN called upon him to stop or he would run off the bank into the water; but the man did not heed him, and down the bank he went into the slip, where he floundered in the water two or three minutes, until the conductor could reach him with a pole, with which FANNING was dragged ashore. The half-drowned man was again put on the cars and conveyed to the depot, whence he was taken to No. 1 Station-house. About 11 o'clock he told Capt. DICKERSON that his name was JAMES FANNING, and that he was a miner, and from papers found upon him it appeared that he had been engaged in mining coal for the Butler Colliery Company. About 9:15 o'clock this morning the officer in charge unlocked the cell, and the man was found to be dead. Deceased was apparently about 45 years of age. He is said to have got on board the cars at Stratford, and there was nothing unusual in his conduct until the cars reached Dunnville—about forty miles from Fort Erie—when he manifested a desire to get through the car window.

### Heavy Forgeries in Pittsburg, Penn.

*From the Pittsburg (Penn.) Gazette, March 21.*

JAMES JOHNSTON, proprietor of the St. Lawrence Hotel, and a heavy street contractor, it appears has for some months past been in considerable difficulty financially, and a large amount of his paper was thrown on the market, the holders of which, becoming weary, went into an investigation of his affairs, through which it transpired that he was not only involved financially, but had been illegally using the names of his father and brother-in-law. The aggregate amount of the forgeries thus far ascertained will probably reach $12,000, but this sum may be increased. His father, Mr. ROBERT JOHNSTON, who resides in Washington County, is wealthy, and his brother-in-law, Mr. D. GILMORE, of the firm of GILMORE, STRAUB & Co., brewers of Allegheny, is also in good financial condition. The standing of the parties named assisted him in his operations, and he has been enabled to defer his detection by making new notes and lifting the old ones when they became due. Among those who hold his notes are the following: Union National Bank, $1,500; T. EWING, Esq., $1,000; Citizens' National Bank, $2,000; S. HARE, $1,000; J. SCHLELAN, $1,900; —— PATTON, grocer, $600; J. A. MAZURIE, $400; PATRICK & Co., $500; S. MCCLURKAN, representing insurance company, $2,200; G. MCLEAN, Jr., $1,504; THOS. COLLINS, $432. Some of the notes in possession of the banks had been sent in for collection, and of course they will escape to that extent, but others were discounted by them, and to their loss. A petition had been filed by Mr. G. S. HEAD, in the United States District Court, for the purpose of forcing JOHNSTON into bankruptcy, and thus securing an equal division of his property among his creditors. The petitioner claims that JOHNSTON is indebted to him to the amount of $2,000 on a promissory note, given for value received, dated Nov. 12, 1867, and payable two months after date at the Citizens' National Bank, upon which the names of ROBERT JOHNSTON and D. GILMORE, as well as that of Mr. HEAD, appear as indorsers. The alleged act of bankruptcy set forth in the petition is the confession of judgment to Messrs. MCCLEAN and COLLINS, and his departure from the State. A hearing on the rule will be had next Wednesday. An information charging him with forgery has been made by Mr. S. M'CLURKAN, but as he did not deem it proper to leave his address, he may escape arrest.

### Two Churches Fired in Newburyport, Mass.

*From the Boston Traveller, March 21.*

Last night, at midnight, two churches were fired in the City of Newburyport by some unknown persons. Fire was first discovered in the steeple of the Congress-street Baptist Church, at about 12:30 o'clock, but was extinguished before it got headway. An examination of the premises proved that the fire was the work of design. The snow had not commenced to fall, but the wind was blowing a gale, and once fairly started, the fire would have been beyond control. At 1 o'clock the outside of the Harris-street Presbyterian Church was fired, probably by the same parties who had previously been at the other church. This also was discovered in time, and the flames extinguished. Damage slight.

## THE FRENCH CHAMBERS.

### Distinguished Presidents of the Legislative Chamber—An American a Deputy.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, March 6, 1868.

The Parisians are experiencing at this moment a strange emotion. A little liberty seems absolutely dawning at the other end of the Place de la Concorde! Will they get it or will they not? Certainly no one will count on it till he sees it and feels it, for the "crowning of the edifice" has been thrown out and jerked back so often that no one any longer grasps at it. The public have folded their arms and stopped the play.

The passions of the multitude are beginning to respond to the passions of the Legislative Chamber. The debate on the Press bill every one can understand. The people know pretty well whether they want liberty of the Press or not. They are electrified and stimulated and encouraged by the stubborn battle the friends of liberty are fighting in the Chamber. They are rejoiced at the reawakening of political life, and their hopes mount with each inch of ground gained in the Chamber.

Let us look in at this political resurrection, and at the men who are the principal movers in it. It is a long time in fact since the Place de la Concorde and Palais Bourbon ceased to manufacture history. It is a long time since they served for anything else than items in the sightseer's catalogue of "things to be seen." There stands the Obelisk of Luxor covered with the monstrosities which served in the time of SESOSTRIS the Great as the medium for the perpetuation of men's thoughts and deeds—a solitary protestation against the ravages of time, and an eternal enigma to the outside barbarians of the Provincial Districts. And then the Bridge of Concord, which was said in Parliamentary days to lead to the Palace of Discord, and which has now regained its former reputation, since we see the Right and the Left so hostile to each other as to take mechanically the Right and Left sides of the Bridge! And the magnificent Palace itself, with its superb facade; all these begin to look political again, if from nothing else than from mere association of ideas.

The entry of the President is a less formidable affair than in the British Parliament. There are no powdered wigs, nor flowing robes, nor solemn ushers dressed in black, nor up-lifted shepherd's crooks to represent the State. The thing is done in a more Democratic, and especially in a more military way. Two lines of soldiers stretch across the *Salle des Pas Perdus* from the Speaker's private rooms to the entrance of the Legislative Chamber; a gentle roll of the drum announces his coming; the soldiers "dress" and present arms; the Speaker passes, escorted on the right and left by a Captain and Lieutenant, and looking very much like a man being led to execution. He wears a black dress suit and white cravat, and looks very nice and very solemn. Is it a design or chance? but all the Presidents of the Legislative Chamber since the proclamation of the Empire have been good-looking men. First we had M. BILLAULT, then the Duke DE MORNY, then the Count WALEWSKI, and now M. SCHNEIDER—or, to make a respectable English name of it, Mr. SNYDER. M. BILLAULT was intellectually handsome. The Duke DE MORNY was handsome in every way; handsome in head, in face, in person, in manner, and in deportment. He breathed the gentleman at every point. He had no enemies in the Chamber or out of it. He was courteous alike in the chair or on the floor, and when he descended among his colleagues to make a speech, his gestures were elegant, his language neat and concise, and his periods well turned. In looking from the Emperor to M. DE MORNY, one wondered how they could have been born of the same mother. The Count WALEWSKI, even at the age of 56, is a man that people turn round to look at in the street. He carries more greatness in his face and in his bearing than did his father, the first Emperor. He is taller than the rest of the Bonapartes; he follows the Napoleonic tradition, and shaves smooth, showing to advantage the manly and finely-cut features of the race he springs from. M. SNYDER, the present President of the Chamber, is a handsome old man. His hair is white as snow; he is tall, erect, with a pale, smooth face, and with more of the Teuton than the Gaul in it. He is, in fact, a Teuton, and the Germans claim him, as they do another of the Emperor's right-hand men, M. HAUSSMAN. M. SNYDER owes his position to his talent, his fine person, and to the special ability in presiding displayed during a long service as Vice-President. He is also a rich man, and the founder and owner of the celebrated iron works of Creusot, which give employ to 10,000 persons. He is thus by far the largest employer in France.

When M. SNYDER is in the chair he has the air of being perched on a ladder or in the look-out of a fortification. The Chamber is a semicircle, with the seats elevated one above another, and the Speaker's chair is elevated high enough to be on a level with the last seats of the semi-circle. He is perched on a sort of square box, with narrow and difficult stairs, which looks positively as if intended for a defensive position. One cannot but think when looking at it of brave BOISSY D'ANGLAS slamming his hat down on his head when a dozen pistols were pointed at him, and swearing he would never leave the chair till the house came to order or he was dragged out a dead man!

In looking at the walls over M. SNYDER's fortification we are struck with the singularity of the inscriptions distributed here and there on the entablatures and at the feet of statues—as, for example, the words "Liberty," "Public Order," "*Vox Populi vox Dei*," and others in the same strain. In a place where the gag-law is applied on such an extensive scale, a little more modesty would have been acceptable to the Opposition. In the matter of law-making honesty ought to commence at home.

When the President arrives at his seat there is a rush of members and Secretaries to get a private word into his ear before the House is called to order. But it is a regular scaling operation to arrive there and there is no encumberment.

M. SNYDER rings a rather large bell by a lever—it is an old bell that has a history, but we will not stop to recount it—and the House is supposed to come to order. I say supposed, for I defy any one to perceive the line of demarcation between the utter confusion that reigned before the ding-dong of the bell and that which continues afterward.

Nevertheless the minutes are mumbled over by titles by one of the Secretaries placed by the side of the President, and the House is called on to adopt or to amend the minutes, exactly as we see the same thing done in other deliberative assemblies. Curious to relate, the Secretary who reads the minutes to-day, the Count WELLS DE LAVALETTE, is an American by birth. By what strange chain of circumstances do we find a Connecticut boy a French citizen, a Count, and a Deputy in the French Corps Legislatif, for to be a Secretary he must first be elected a Deputy? Mr. WELLS, of Connecticut, long ago established at Havre and Paris a banking and commission house and died in France, leaving a widow and son to enjoy the fortune he had accumulated. This widow married the Marquis DE LAVALLETTE, a diplomat under the monarchy and a leading man in the councils of the second Empire. The Marquis had no children and so he adopted Mr. SAMUEL WELLS his wife's son, as his own child, and had his title of Count, which is the right of the elder son of a Marquis confirmed to him by the Council of State. Thus Mrs. WELLS' son became legally the Count WELLS DE LAVALLETTE, and, having married the daughter of M. ROUHER, Minister of State, he was recommended by the Government to one of the rural districts as a candidate for the Chamber and elected.

Seeing M. WELLS DE LAVALLETTE once more seated by the side of the President, recalls a little bit of retrospective gossip which is not without its interest. Long ago the Count DE MORNY, when he was still more known as a railroad and exchange operator than as a politician, was the friend and business agent of a well-known lady of wit and fashion, the Countess LE HON. When the Count married the Princess TRUBETSKOI, Mme. DE LE HON demanded a settlement of her stock-jobbing affairs, and claimed of him a balance of six millions of francs. The Count offered four millions, as the full sum of his indebtedness. To avoid going into court it was proposed to refer the matter to the Emperor for arbitration. The Emperor declined to examine the case alone, but said that if they would each appoint a friend to examine the documents, and draw up a statement, he would decide *en dernier ressort*. Mme. DE LE HON named M. MOCQUARD, the Emperor's late confidential Secretary and friend, and M. DE MORNY named M. ROUHER, present Minister of State. (And here I should state that it was M. DE MORNY who was the protector of M. ROUHER, and who first brought him to Paris from Auvergne, where he was M. DE MORNY's attorney for local affairs.) M. MOCQUARD decided for six millions of francs, and so also, to the utter astonishment of M. DE MORNY, did M. ROUHER. What was the explanation of this strange conduct of his friend? Gossip and M. DE MORNY said it was the personal influence of Mme. DE LE HON, who did not hesitate to see M. ROUHER and to exercise upon him those seductions which rendered her one of the most remarkable and attractive women of Paris society.

From that moment M. DE MORNY commenced a system of recriminations against M. ROUHER and his family, which must have been singularly annoying to the latter. It was to remove from his side M. ROUHER's son-in-law, (the Count WELLS DE LAVALLETTE) that M. DE MORNY proposed to the Emperor to allow the Corps Legislatif to elect its Secretaries instead of giving the office by right to the four youngest members—and thus eliminate the young man who had become obnoxious to him. It was for this that he sometimes descended from the Speaker's Chair and spoke for the Government, right under the nose of M. ROUHER, who was there specially for that purpose. But now M. DE MORNY is gone, and at the last meeting of the Corps Legislatif, M. WELLS DE LAVALLETTE, who makes a good Secretary, and is a popular man in and out of the Chamber, was elected one of its Secretaries.

MALAKOFF.

## INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT.

### Reasons Against an International Copyright—Disadvantageous to Literature Against the Spirit of the Constitution.

THE BREECHES, Tuesday, March 17, 1868.

I see by the papers that a Mr. BALDWIN (M. C.) has proposed an International Copyright law—that is, that Americans shall be taxed for the use of foreign literature, in order to confer a benefit on a few dozen other authors here. I have read no arguments on this subject, but it seems to me that such a measure is alike unjust and impolitic. Do you ask why? Permit me to state the case, perhaps a little differently from the usual method:

1. It will not be pretended that foreigners have any claim upon us for any such measure. We do not legislate for foreigners, and especially for Englishmen and Frenchmen, who have established no claim upon our favor or sympathy.

2. It will not be pretended that our authors have any claim upon European legislation; for neither are other nations bound by any moral considerations to legislate for us. But, seeing that neither of us have really any claim upon the other, it is gravely proposed to make a mutual, reciprocal legislation. For whose benefit? Not for that of the people, who, like the wheat between two millstones, are to be ground up for the benefit of third parties, who do not make one in ten thousand of the nation.

3. But I grant that those third parties, (authors,) although the amount of their intellectual expenditures in these days is very small, are entitled to encouragement and protection. But they have encouragement to the full extent which equity demands. The Constitution provides for the encouragement of letters by the issuing of copyrights. Has any one thought what that means in this country?—Has any one considered that the United States is the greatest market for literary productions in any age of the world? That to have the command of the market of this country is more than equal to that of the whole of Europe a few years ago. We are near forty millions of people, and, after deducting children and blacks, twenty millions are readers, and of this vast reading multitude the Copyright law gives full command. If an author is popular, he has access to this great market, without any competition. What equity or justice is there in taxing the people of Europe to extend his profits already taxed on the people here; and what equity is there in taxing the people of the United States to extend the profits of Europeans?

4. But the case is made worse for this pretension by the character of the books and authors, who will most gain by it. Men of science will gain nothing; for the editions of their works are always small. Even historians, like MOTLEY and BANCROFT, will gain but little. The class of authors who are to reap almost the whole profit of such a tax, are novelists and poets—a class from whom the public derives very little benefit—and are little interested in encouraging. They please and amuse for a day, and excite the imaginations of young ladies in pink and boys with moustaches; but is the benefit to society so very great that a tax should be laid on the whole literature of a people for their exclusive gain? Why should the price of all literature be raised, in order to fill the pockets of DICKENS, Miss BRADDON, or ALEXANDER DUMAS? Have they conferred such an immense benefit on our nation that we should hasten to lay an universal tax for their gain? I grant that it may be equitable enough for England and France to tax themselves for the benefit of these people, but surely they have no claim upon us. But it is for the benefit of our own authors, it will be said. Well, what claim have they? I have already shown that American authors have command of the greatest book-market ever existent upon earth. Isn't that enough? Do they modestly ask that the whole American nation shall be taxed for their exclusive gain? And how many are there of them? I doubt whether there are more than one hundred American authors who would gain anything by an International Copyright Law; and is the price of all books to be raised to put money in their pockets? Congress had far better vote them a bounty directly. They ask for a bounty, and, if it must be given, it would be better to give it from the Treasury than to tax the whole reading of this country.

5. But we must look to the operation of this on the book-trade and on general reading. The general effect of an International Copyright will be to raise the price of all books; for if one class of books, no more expensive in paper and type than others, can be sold for a higher price, it will soon be a standard for all. Inevitably it will come to have this effect, and the ultimate result will be to tax the American people for foreign literature, and, so far as it is effective, to clog the book-selling trade—a result which I should not regret, if by any means it diminishes the reading of trashy novels, and milk and water poetry, which are rapidly lowering and perverting the literary standard of our country. But it will not do that in any great degree. It will simply tax readers and embarrass booksellers, and that is a consequence, I think, alike unjust and impolitic. When you sift the matter to the bottom, about a dozen authors in the United States want two taxes in their favor. One, a copyright in this country to protect them—a second, to pay foreigners, in order to get pay for themselves in Europe! Now, isn't the very statement of such a claim enough to disgust anybody with the whole proceeding? I advise Mr. BALDWIN to drop his bill, as he would a hot potato. What do you suppose the Constitution meant when it authorized copyrights? Why, it meant to encourage works of science, and works of real genius and public utility. The words of the Constitution are, to promote the "progress of science and the useful arts." Now, I should like to know if DICKENS's, MOORE and TENNYSON's namby-pambyism are science and the useful arts? I am told TENNYSON got £50 for his last puerility! I grant that people will read such trash; I only say it is unjust to tax them for such follies. Besides, I believe it is no encouragement to good authorship. The pastor of Plymouth Church may honestly think it a part of his calling to publish novels, but I will not encourage him in it, nor do I think the Constitution of the United States ever intended to encourage such productions.

I am glad to see that Mr. HENRY C. CAREY, a gentleman who is one of the statesmen of the people, has taken ground against this proposed measure, and I think, when it is fairly understood, not one man in a hundred will support it. It is a measure which does not come within the meaning of the Constitution, and whose real effect will be to encourage what we don't want to encourage, and tax to that entirely the general reading of the people.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

## MEXICO.

### Railroad Grants—The Mexican Government—Relations with the United States—Views of an American—Intervention Needed—Accident to Gen. Diaz.

MEXICO, Thursday, Feb. 13, 1868.

Mr. ANSON BANGS, of your City, is now here, and has been for three months, striving to obtain a railroad grant, and although every member of Congress will in private conversation express the heartiest interest and favorable opinion of his scheme and its ultimate result, he has been unable thus far to induce the Committee who have the matter in charge to bring it up for action. If he succeeds, there is much reason to fear that their heart-sickening habit of postponing everything until to-morrow will delay action upon it until the next session.

THE GOVERNMENT.

The Congress has now been in session more than two months and is to adjourn for relaxation from their "toils" in the course of two weeks. Thus far they have passed no bill of any practical value, and it is now generally understood that this session will be passed in receiving bills which will not be acted upon until after the recess. But will Congress act effectively upon them then? We doubt it; and indeed the question may seriously be asked: Will the present Government endure sufficiently long for the next session to be held? Some correspondents now here, are casting over everything a rose-colored tint. We, however, can enlighten you exactly as to the state of public feeling, and without fear as to consequences. The truth is simply this: the present authorities are wholly incompetent. They have not the ability to carry the Government through its present crisis and we seriously doubt if they have even the disposition to shape the course of affairs so that the country may prosper. This we know is saying a great deal, but we venture the assertion nevertheless, and their acts prove that we have reason for so doing. We sincerely believe that their prejudice and fears of the Americans are so great that they will risk salvation even rather than give us any predominating influence, although they feel and know that their only safety consists in the support and assistance that may be received from the United States. This contradictory action can only be explained by their supposing that the American Government is strong enough to control its people, and that the Government will not interfere with them in any way. That they are governed by such a supposition, is very apparent to every one here who will take the trouble to think about the matter in one way or another. Certain it is that they treat all Americans and everything American with far less consideration than they do any affair in which Americans are not exclusively concerned.

RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES.

We have but to instance the case of Gen. STURM to form the foregoing conclusions. The General left us this morning for the United States, and upon his arrival will be able to confirm the views of your correspondent, let the representations of others be what they may. We understand that the General, after being kept here by specious promises until this late date, has left in great disgust, without effecting any satisfactory arrangement. We hear it rumored that at a late hour of the night before his departure, his secretary was sent for and given the official papers long since promised in regard to a settlement of all his accounts, and it is stated also, that they are wholly at variance with the verbal agreement made with Mr. ROMERO. This is truly a Mexican mode of procedure, and no one seems surprised that the General left the country sadly disappointed. What else could have been expected of a people who deem it a matter of credit to deceive others? A day or two before the General's departure, he gave a dinner to a number of Mexican officers whom he had assisted to return to their homes from New-York, and several of whom are now members of Congress. Several speeches were made on that occasion. It is at least gratifying to know that some among them recognize and deeply feel the great injustice practiced by the Government officials toward their most staunch and reliable friends in the days of their adversity. This was at least the tenor of their remarks. But were they truly sincere in the expressions to which they gave vent? With any other people, and under ordinary circumstances, we would say yes; but knowing this people as we do, one may be excused for questioning their truthfulness. Indeed, we do not feel that we would be far wrong in saying that these very gentlemen, at the moment of expressing their sympathy and condemnation of the Government action, secretly experienced a satisfaction in the thought that a shrewd Yankee had been overmatched. These feelings, however, were not permitted to appear, and the dinner passed off quietly, and apparently satisfactorily.

In reply to remarks made by one of the guests, Gen. STURM made an address, which I summarize as follows:

VIEWS OF AN AMERICAN CITIZEN.

He said, in substance, that the American Government and people are and ever have been most friendly toward Mexico; that after their long and severe struggle they only desired to see them at peace, and provided with a good opportunity to demonstrate their ability for self-government; and that no people on earth would be equally pleased with such a demonstration. The people and Government of the United States did not wish to interfere in the domestic affairs of Mexico, nor did they desire any additional acquisition of territory. On the contrary, they sincerely hoped Mexico would remain intact, and by the development of her great natural resources become what she ought to be, "a power among nations," and a promulgator of republican ideas. At the same time, the General said he desired all Mexicans to understand that the people of the United States were equally determined that the anarchy and bad faith of the last forty years should not continue; that justice should be meted out to her citizens, and that only the same privileges be given Americans in Mexico that were extended to Mexicans in the United States. He said that just as surely as their exclusive and proscriptive system toward foreigners, and especially toward Americans, was continued, just so surely would the entire nationality be overthrown. Exclusiveness in this age would not be tolerated. China and Japan had been forced to abandon such a policy, and Mexico was too rich and too near a neighbor to be permitted to entertain so obsolete an idea—much less to put it into practice. The capitalists of the United States were willing and anxious to assist Mexico in developing her resources, and would do so, but that they had a right to ask, and eventually would enforce, the accordance of advantages over the capitalists of Europe who had never been and never would be friends to Mexico. The time had arrived, he thought, when Mexico must recognize the services rendered her, and most assuredly the rights acquired through services given would ere long be claimed by the people of the United States, through peaceful diplomacy if the Republic was just and sensible of her real interests, but by force if she persisted in her ancient policy.

These remarks of the General were fully indored by all present, and more than one of the guests expressed the opinion that no other course could be expected from the people of the United States. One or two indeed openly confessed that they feared it was the only hope for the future prosperity of the country.

AMERICAN INTERVENTION DESIRED.

We can truthfully assure you that a very respectable portion of the Mexican people, of all classes, would to-morrow welcome, with open arms, a practical intervention in their affairs by the United States Government, while another portion would quietly acquiesce in it, (though they may not yearn for it,) for the sake of its advantage. Indeed, we feel convinced that the only portion of the people who would make any serious opposition to it are those who reap a golden harvest because of the distracted condition of the country. These there would be little difficulty in reducing to submission, for we are sure that a large majority of the people would cheerfully bear a hand in the performance of the task.

ACCIDENT TO GEN DIAZ.

Considerable excitement and consternation was created in the capital last night by a telegraphic announcement that Gen. PORFIRIO DIAZ had been thrown from and run over by his carriage, and was considered to be in a most critical condition. The news this morning, however, relieves us from all serious anxiety, as it seems the General, although badly injured, is entirely out of danger, and has proceeded on his journey to Oaxaca, on a leave of absence. It seems that the accident occurred as he was entering the Hacienda of Santa Cruz. The people had assembled to welcome him, and as he was in the act of descending from his carriage a band of music commenced playing and frightened the mules. They ran away, and the General was thrown to the ground, and, striking his head, lay stunned for a few minutes. It is feared he will remain deaf in one ear, in consequence of the concussion produced by the fall. Gen. DIAZ is the purest and ablest man in Mexico, and his loss would be a serious one to the country. Without doubt he is the best beloved and most popular citizen in the land. The public demonstration of anxiety and sympathy upon the reception of the news of the accident, cannot fail to convince all of this fact.

### Washington Gossip—Talk of the Impeachment Committee Room—Thad. Stevens and his Colleagues—The President's Resignation.

*From the Cincinnati Commercial.*

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 16.

The writer of this was summoned to appear before the Managers a few days ago, and doing so, found Mr. STEVENS sitting in a chair, with feet resting on a table, displaying prominently his left club foot; with his deep-set eyes closed, and his hands clasped across his high forehead, while his dark brown wig was pushed back, displaying a few but scattered gray hairs.

He seemed in a meditative mood, and it certainly occasioned surprise when, looking at his pale, calm and almost lifeless features, to know how he endured the great fatigue of all his labors.

BUTLER stood with his back to the fire, reading a manuscript paper, but now and then puffing vigorously at a cigar.

At one end of the table was BOUTWELL, and at the other, WILSON, each plodding over a law-book bearing upon the impeachment question; while WILLIAMS and BINGHAM were as equally absorbed on each side of the table.

For ten minutes not a word had been spoken, and during that time STEVENS retained the same position, when, unexpectedly, and without opening his eyes, he said: "What do you think of CHASE's letter to the Senate?" The words came slowly, but distinctly, as if well weighed before uttered. As the question was addressed to no one in particular, it was not answered. A minute elapsed, and then came the words: "WILSON, what do you think of CHASE's letter to the Senate?"

WILSON looked up from his book, and, glancing toward BUTLER, answered "*Nothing more than a statement as to his own self-importance!*" and then quietly resumed his reading. BUTLER raised his eyes, and fixed them upon STEVENS, as the latter said, without changing his position, "*I've always considered Chase a d—d political trickster.* During the early part of the year 1861, I had two and a half hours' conversation with him, and he then urged me to advocate that *it would be best to allow the Southern States to leave the Union, and to acknowledge their independence.* That satisfied me, and I tell you he can't be trusted, and it would be better for us not to put any faith in him."

This much said, STEVENS ceased, but it seemed to break the quiet spell, and the other members took up the subject, a portion of them agreeing, substantially, to the opinion expressed by Mr. STEVENS, while part remained reticent.

It is not generally known that Mr. STEVENS is a wealthy man, being the proprietor of some of the largest iron works in Pennsylvania; but during the war he suffered severely, during the raid the rebels made in that State, they destroying much of his property. Possessing a very liberal mind, he has given large sums of money to aid the poor in his vicinity, distributing it without reference to race, color, or politics. Protection to American industry finds no warmer advocate in the Halls of Congress, and the service he rendered the country during the war as Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, cannot soon be forgotten. He frequently astonishes his friends by an extra amount of swearing, and it generally falls upon weak-kneed Republicans, instead of Democrats, as would be supposed. His presence alone in the halls of Congress gives much influence to the v[illegible]ous measures, and so long as he is able to stand alone it may be expected that his feeble frame, bearing the strong and powerful intellect, will be seen on the Republican side of the House, combating for the same rights for the black race that the whites enjoy.

The opinion gains ground that if the counsel of the President cannot obtain an extension of time to prepare his case, that they will urge upon him the propriety of tendering his resignation.

Members of the Board of Managers believe that this plan will be resorted to by the President, and they say that by such a course the trial will then cease, and the President will thereby escape the penalty which is sure to follow upon his conviction—the disqualification from ever being permitted to hold an office of trust. There has been great difference of opinion as to whether the trial could go on in such case, notwithstanding the President had resigned, and being desirous of knowing what view the Board of Managers took of this question, complicated as it is, I had, yesterday, a somewhat protracted interview with Messrs. BINGHAM and WILSON, during which the subject was discussed in all its bearings. "I shall insist," says Mr. BINGHAM, "if the President transmit his resignation to the Senate, properly certified by the Secretary of State, that the Board of Managers be at once instructed by the House of Representatives to discontinue all proceedings against the President, and that they be discharged from all further consideration of the subject."

In this view Mr. WILSON concurred, and they both agreed that as, by Mr. JOHNSON resigning, there would be no President against whom charges had been preferred, therefore, under the Constitution and laws, nothing could be done in the case whatever but to drop it.

I attribute considerable importance to the statement concerning the proposed resignation of the President, and think it is not without good foundation.

Circumstances explained intelligibly frequently assist us in arriving at facts.

A few days ago, a lady teacher in the city here, who has among her pupils two little daughters of Mrs. STOVER, who, it will be remembered, is a daughter of President JOHNSON, requested each of her pupils to ascertain at home whether they would continue in her school the next quarter, which commences again within a couple of weeks. The little Misses STOVER returned the next day, and promptly told the lady that they were not coming to school any more. When questioned as to the reason they, with child-like simplicity, said:

"Grandpa says we are going to move back to Tennessee in April!"

Here, then, in these few words, are, I think, to be found the solution of the question as to whether the President himself believes that his removal is certain.

The signs are unmistakable in the political atmosphere, that the President will not press impeachment to a vote in the Senate, but seeing that his removal is a foregone conclusion, will, by his resignation, save himself from being disqualified from ever holding office again.

### The North Carolina Constitution—Suffrage and Eligibility to Office.

The Raleigh *Standard* publishes the Constitution adopted by the Reconstruction Convention, in North Carolina, and to be submitted to the people of that State on the 21st, 22d and 23d of April next. The following is the article relating to the suffrage and eligibility to office:

SECTION 1. Every male person born in the United States, and every male person who has been naturalized, twenty-one years old and upward, who shall have resided in this State twelve months next preceding the election, and thirty days in the county in which he offers to vote, shall be deemed an elector.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the General Assembly to provide from time to time for the registration of all electors, and no person shall be allowed to vote without registration, or to register, without first taking an oath or affirmation to support and maintain the Constitution and laws of the United States, and the Constitution and laws of North Carolina, not inconsistent therewith.

SEC. 3. All elections by the people shall be by ballot, and all elections by the General Assembly shall be viva voce.

SEC. 4. Every voter, except as hereinafter provided, shall be eligible to office, but before entering upon the discharge of the duties of his office, he shall take and subscribe the following oath: "I —, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and maintain the Constitution and laws of the United States and the Constitution and laws of North Carolina not inconsistent therewith, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of my office. So help me God."

SEC. 5. The following classes of persons shall be disqualified for office: First, all persons who shall deny the being of Almighty God. Second, all persons who shall have been convicted of treason, perjury, or any other infamous crime, since becoming citizens of the United States, or of corruption or malpractice in office, unless such persons shall have been legally restored to the rights of citizenship.

### Gen. Hancock on Affairs in the Fifth Military District.

*From the Boston Post.*

WASHINGTON, Friday, March 20, 1868.

Major-Gen. HANCOCK arrived here this evening, accompanied by the senior member of his staff, Gen. MITCHELL, and took quarters at the Metropolitan Hotel, where he was soon surrounded by a host of his old friends, congratulating him upon his fine appearance after a tour of service in a Southern climate, and welcoming him back to Washington. Perhaps no officer of the army who has served in this military department has so many warm personal friends here as Gen. HANCOCK, and his flattering reception by them this evening must have been peculiarly gratifying to him. Although much fatigued by his trip, the General was in a fine flow of spirits and conversed freely upon the condition of affairs in the Southwest. He reports everything quiet there, and political affairs as moving on smoothly. The inquiry was made if he had yet been assigned to a new command. He answered that he had not; that his request had been to be allowed to proceed to his home in St. Louis, and there remain until the public service required him elsewhere. In reply to this request he was ordered to Washington for the purpose, he presumed, of consultation relative to matters in the Fifth Military District. The General briefly sketched affairs as he found them and as he left them. The policy of his administration had been plain and straightforward, and as it was easily understood by people he had comparatively little trouble but a great amount of labor to perform. In all of his appointees to office he had selected white men where good ones could be found, but at the same time he had removed but one officer from office, except the changes he had made in the City Council—changes which he considered the public welfare demanded, and which were necessary to prevent a ruinous condition of the city finances. He placed in the Council the most substantial and influential citizens, without regard to politics, with a view to restore confidence and save the city currency. His action was disapproved of, and the currency declined until it was forced out of circulation. Before leaving the command, Gen. HANCOCK appointed the new Registers, whose duty it will be to revise the registry lists fourteen days prior to the vote on the Constitution, but in making these appointments he selected from the old Registers appointed by his predecessor all those whose record stood fair at headquarters. A great number had been found guilty of improper conduct in various ways, and their names were omitted and the names of other citizens substituted. The General expresses the greatest confidence that the registry lists will be properly revised and the election fairly conducted. In alluding to the late dispatches published in the New-York *Tribune*, the General said he never saw JEFFERSON DAVIS but once in his life, and that was in the United States Senate, many years ago. He was astonished to learn that any one could be found bold enough to telegraph a falsehood so brazen and uninvestigated. In speaking of Texas the General alluded with evident pleasure to his visit among her people and expressed the opinion that the Convention had possibly been carried, but that it was involved in much doubt. He thinks a proper revision and correction of the registration will give the white population of that State the control of the State Government, and he has no doubt that under Gen. REYNOLD's administration impartial registers will be appointed, and that the election will be fairly conducted. Gen. HANCOCK evidently regards matters in the Fifth Military District as in comparatively a healthy condition, and liable only to be disturbed by the misconduct of subordinates.

### The New Constitution of Louisiana.

*From the New-Orleans Bee.*

The following are the chief grounds set forth by members of the Convention who protest against the Constitution and who refused to sign it, for withholding their assent:

1. Because, in the Bill of Rights, social equality is attempted to be enforced, and the right of citizens to control their own property is attempted to be taken from them for the benefit of the colored race.

2. Because a judicial system has been adopted which is radically defective, and which renders uncertain and insecure the rights to property and the liberties of the people.

3. Because the proposed Constitution disfranchises a large, influential and intelligent class of citizens of the State. This is impolitic, dangerous and unjust, and is opposed to republican principles.

4. Because a system of public education is forced upon the people, whereby the whites, who are to support the schools by taxes levied on their property, will be practically debarred of the advantages of the public schools. Mixed schools will not elevate the negroes, but will debase the whites. Another effect of this system will be the neglect of the education of the colored children.

5. The oath of office is inconsistent with the disfranchising clause of the Constitution, and is absurd.

6. The direct tendency of the Constitution, as a whole, is to establish negro supremacy in the State.

7. Because its adoption will drive many citizens and will prevent emigration into the State, retard her progress, destroy her internal improvements, blight her prosperity and destroy her peace and happiness.

### Murder of a Blind Man by his Insane Neighbor.

*From the Charleston (S. C.) Courier, March 9.*

A horrible murder, causing considerable excitement, was committed in this city about 3:30 last Saturday morning. A poor man named HUGH TEAGUE, an Irishman, between fifty and sixty years old, who had been totally blind for twenty-two years, and who has been confined to his bed for the past seven weeks, was instantly killed by PETER MURPHY, also an Irishman. The latter occupied the upper story of the building, and the former the basement of the kitchen building attached to the premises of a brick residence south side of Calhoun-street. MURPHY is about thirty-five years of age, and has been in the employ of the Gas Company between eight and ten years, being esteemed a very correct and steady workman, but he had not been at work, for several days past. There had been no quarrel between him and his victim, nor any cause with, perhaps, the trifling exception that a cat belonging to MURPHY, about a week ago, killed nine pigeons, the property of MM. TEAGUE, son of the deceased. MURPHY, however, had given the youth a dollar for his lost pigeons, and nothing further had been said about the matter.

Saturday morning, while TEAGUE was sitting up in bed and being fed by his son, MURPHY entered with a seven-shooter pistol, and advancing to within a few steps of the bed, said to TEAGUE, "What sort of a man are you?" immediately firing the pistol close to the latter's head. The ball entered the right temple of TEAGUE, who fell back without uttering a word, and instantly expired.

Immediately after discharging his pistol, MURPHY ran out and was observed going rapidly down Calhoun-street, with a pistol in each hand. About 8 o'clock he called on the British Consul, H. P. WALKER, Esq., and represented that he had been accused or was suspected of having committed murder, and claimed British protection. Mr. WALKER immediately accompanied and surrendered him to Sheriff HASTIE. MURPHY has been acting strangely for several days, and his conduct led to the impression that he is partially, if not wholly insane. Several days ago he visited the newspaper offices with a mass of manuscript which he wished to publish, but which was rejected on account of its rambling incoherency.

### Loss by the Fire in Hinesburg, Vt.

*From the Burlington Free Press, March 20.*

The woolen mill of DOW & BOYNTON, in Hinesburg, was destroyed by fire yesterday. The fire broke out while all hands were gone to dinner, and in a very few minutes the interior of the main building was filled with flame and smoke. There was no fire engine available, and the whole structure with the machinery, office and storehouse was consumed. The safe and most of the goods in the office were saved. There was in the storehouse about 60,000 pounds of wool, a portion of which was saved, some of it in a damaged condition. In the lower part of the storehouse were forty or fifty cords of wood, most of which was burned. By the well-applied energies of the citizens the buildings in the vicinity and a large quantity of wood and lumber piled around and near the mill were saved. Most of the wood belonged to other parties, being there to be worked up. The mill has been idle during most of the Winter, on account of low water, and had just been started again, with some additions of new machinery. The loss on the mill and machinery is estimated at about $20,000, and the total loss is estimated as high as $40,000. Messrs. DOW & BOYNTON had $14,000 insurance ($5,000 on buildings, $8,000 on machinery and $1,000 on stock) in five Hartford, New-York, Springfield and Albany Companies, the policies of all of which expired at 12 o'clock yesterday, a few minutes before the fire was discovered. The loss will fall heavily on the industrious and enterprising proprietors, and will be shared by many persons in the county who had wool in greater or less amounts in the mill to be manufactured into cloth.

### L. P. Milligan's Suit for Damages.

*From the Indianapolis (Ind.) Journal, March 19.*

LAMBDIN P. MILLIGAN, the Indiana martyr, has entered suit in the Hamilton Common Pleas Court against the following gentlemen, some of whose names will be remembered well in connection with a certain military commission, by whose sentence the plaintiff was condemned to be hanged by the neck until dead. The defendants to the action are: James R. Slack, Henry Zumro, James M. Bratton, Wm. A. Bickel, Joseph Holt, Oliver P. Morton, Alvin P. Hovey, Thomas J. Lucas, Charles D. Murray, Benjamin J. Spooner, Richard P. De Hart, Henry L. Burnett, Ambrose A. Stevens, Ansel D. Wass, Thos. W. Bennett, Reuben Williams, Albert Heath, Benjamin Pitman, Samuel Place, James T. Frazier, Robert Gregory, James A. Dean, Wm. Arnold, Wm. R. Holloway.

In his complaint Mr. MILLIGAN sets forth at length the whole history of his arrest, trial, conviction, sentence, commutation and approval by JOHNSON, and the tedious history of his confinement in the Ohio Penitentiary. The charges are conspiracy, false imprisonment and libel, and the damages are modestly laid at $500,000. The case is set for trial at the next term of the Huntington Common Pleas Court. Some of the defendants have been served to appear, while to the others it will be somewhat difficult for the Sheriff of Huntington to read the citation. The Court will be well stocked with business, especially if the defendants elect to be tried separately.

### Democratic Congressional Executive Committee.

The Democratic and Conservative members of Congress have selected the following as a Congressional Executive Committee: Senators J. R. Doolittle and C. R. Buckalew; Congressmen S. J. Randall, L. W. Ross, James Humphrey, Wm. H. Barnum and L. S. Trimble. Messrs. Jonah D. Hoover, Charles Mason and Thomas Ewing, Jr., have been added as members from the District of Columbia. The Committee has organized by the selection of J. R. Doolittle as Chairman, S. J. Randall as Secretary, and Wm. H. Barnum as Treasurer. Their main purpose is the distribution of conservative speeches and documents upon the issues involved in the Presidential campaign.

## POLITICAL ITEMS.

The Columbus (O.,) *Journal* is rather amused at the idea of Admiral FARRAGUT being the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, and says: "A more uncompromising Republican and outspoken Radical is now not living. While in Columbus, FARRAGUT frankly and freely made known to many of our leading citizens his political views, and declared, in unmistakable language, his detestation of the policy and principles of what he termed the Copperhead party."

Hon. SAMUEL A. PARKER accepts the election of Grand Treasurer of Rhode Island for the remainder of the present political year, and also the nomination of the Republican Committee for the same office for the ensuing year. The Providence *Journal* says that this announcement will give great satisfaction to the people who, for eleven years, gave him their suffrages for General Treasurer with a confidence that has never been impaired or betrayed.

The Democratic State Central Committee of Rhode Island have issued an address in which they call upon their fellow-Democrats to do their utmost to elect the State ticket. The address asserts that "throughout the several departments of the State there is such ignorance, such carelessness and such fraud as ought to consign the party upholding such imbecility, recklessness and crime to political death and infamy."

The Burlington (Vt.) *Times* thinks that either WM. PITT FESSENDEN OR HANNIBAL HAMLIN would be acceptable for Vice-President above all others yet named; and of these it would prefer Mr. FESSENDEN.

Hon. WILLIAM CLAFLIN declines to be a candidate for Governor of Massachusetts. The Western portion of the State urges the nomination of HENRY L. DAWES.

The latest returns of the town elections in this State foot up as follows: Republican, 396; Democratic, 279. Last year the same towns stood: Republican, 462; Democratic, 213.

The Lake City (Fla.) *Press* expresses the opinion that Hon. JNO. JOSEPH WILLIAMS, of Leon County, will be the Conservative candidate for Governor of that State.

By invitation of Gov. ENGLISH, Hon. D. W. VOORHEES will engage in the Connecticut canvass.

## FOREIGN ITEMS.

Some short time since an Admiralty order appeared, directing that henceforward the punishment of gagging should be no longer inflicted in the British navy. The last mail from Jamaica explains why this order has become necessary. A seaman of H. M. S. *Favourite* had been gagged, and the master-at-arms, under whose superintendence the punishment had been inflicted, had acquitted himself so roughly or inexpertly that the seaman died, gagged. The lieutenant and the master-at-arms of the *Favourite* have been tried by court-martial for their conduct, and have, of course, been acquitted, for authority must be supported in the British navy—*quand même*; but the members of the court appended to their acquittal a recommendation that whenever in future the punishment of gagging is inflicted, the surgeon of the ship shall preside over the operation, and shall see that human life is not endangered by it, and that a special sentry shall be placed over the patient as long as the gag is in his mouth to see that he is not choked by the process.

It is pretty generally known now that one of the occupations of the late Prince Consort during the latter years of his life was the formation of a collection of engravings, photographs, and other representations of the works of Raphael; both the genuine ones, and also those which have been ascribed to him. This work has been continued by the Queen, and will ultimately be bound in about fifty or sixty huge volumes. At the present time a catalogue of the whole collection is being rapidly carried through the press. It is understood that though this work is in the first instance intended for distribution in the way of presents among her personal friends, foreign Sovereigns, and others who have aided in carrying out the Prince's plan, a special edition will afterward be published for the use of amateurs and Raphael collectors.

It appears that another of the despoiled German Princes is discontented with his position, and looks forward with hope to the day of restoration. The Elector of Hesse has made the presentation to him of a carpet embroidered by a few ladies of Hesse the occasion for proclaiming his griefs and hopes to the world. "The affection and fidelity which in the bottom of their hearts my subjects always entertain for me," he said, "are a consolation in the midst of the deep sufferings with which God, in his infinite wisdom, has afflicted me and my country, which I have never ceased to love. We all of us entertain the hope that my forced separation from my country will be only temporary, that the time of trial will soon pass away, and that the arms and flag of Hesse will once more be gloriously displayed."

The principal Ministers of the Sultan give at Constantinople, from time to time, balls *à l'Européenne*. Not many months ago FUAD PACHA had a dancing party at his sumptuous residence. At those balls European etiquette is strictly adhered to, with the sole exception that the Turkish ladies remain in their apartments, where they are visited only by the fair sex. A young *attaché*, very fond of practising the precept of NAPOLEON the Great, "Nothing is impossible in this world," gave his arm to the wife of his chief and led her to the harem. When he had reached the threshold he seemed to be inclined to span it, when FUAD PACHA, who was watching all the while, came and said to him, "Pardon me, Sir, you are accredited to the Porte. Your mission ends here."

One of the most important of recent discoveries of the archæological sort has been made in Rome. This is nothing less valuable than eight of the missing fragments of the plan of ancient Rome, which was incised in marble by order of ANTONINUS CARACALLA, and is famous under the name of the Pianti Capitolina, and occupies part of the sides of the staircase in the Capitoline Museum. Two of the eight pieces are of considerable dimensions; one of the other fragments illustrates the Porticus Liviæ in the most satisfactory manner.

A letter from Rome, Feb. 29, says "I find, on the assertion of a British Government authority, that there are many Fenians in the Antibes Legion, real scamps, and that Rome is one of the headquarters of Fenianism, although the Roman Government pretends to discountenance this political association of murderers. The English Consul is constantly receiving threatening letters, and contemplates asking for a guard of protection."

The Prince Imperial of France has joined the Canoe Club, and has procured a canoe. The club (of which the Prince of Wales is Commodore) now contains 136 members, with 140 canoes and 18 yachts. During the season canoe races and "chases" are to be held on the Cam, (where the Cambridge branch has twenty-five members,) and on the Thames, the Mersey, and the Liffey.

The Commissioners sent abroad to select the best model for a rifle wherewith to arm the Pope's troops have just returned to Rome, having decided for the American Remington rifle as modified in England, a simple but solid model. Ten thousand of these weapons have been ordered, and in six months they are to be in the hands of PIO NONO's soldiers.

The authorship of an article on the battle of Sadowa, recently published in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, has been erroneously attributed to one of the Princes of the House of Orleans. The article was written by the late Admiral PAGE, who produced two similar essays printed in the same review.

In a History of the New Law Courts, now publishing, it is stated that in searching the register of baptisms at St. Clement Dane Church, there appears on one page, among the baptisms in 1867, the familiar names of "RICHARD COBDEN" and "JOHN BRIGHT."

The recent Carnival at Rome is the worst upon record, the plan adopted by Romans and foreigners, liberals and Papalini, being unanimously that of total abstinence from the customary carriage promenades in the Corso, which has consequently presented a most dreary aspect.

On Ash Wednesday the Pope went through the lengthy ceremony of placing ashes on the shaven heads of his venerable brethren of the Sacred College, and as many other ecclesiastical, diplomatic and civil dignitaries as applied for the enjoyment of that privilege.

The bells of the parish church, Ross, Herefordshire, were rung on Ash Wednesday and the two following nights for three hours, to silence a "Cheap John" who had taken up his position near the churchyard.

M. SARTIGES, the French Ambassador at Rome, has found out one of those wonderful Italian harpsichords such as SALVATOR ROZA painted, and has presented the same to the Conservatoire of Paris.

## LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—FOR MONDAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Adjourned for the Term.

*Part II.—Held by Morgan, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.*

| Nos. | Nos. |
|---|---|
| 1474—Brooklyn F. G. Works vs. Russel. | 1524—Serrell vs. Torrey et al. |
| 1464—Hosford vs. Freeman. | 1526—Third-av. Savings Bk. vs. Halliday et al. |
| 1382—Bergman vs. Schwartz adm. | 1528—Avendale et al. vs. Pozzel. |
| 1424—Longfellow et al. vs. De Voe et al. | 1530—Convon vs. Coleman Ex. |
| 1488—Hope vs. Hansen et al. | 1532—Mawley et al vs. Seligman et al. |
| 1394—Benedict et al. vs. Keiser. | 1534—De Courcey et al. vs. Carsen et al. |
| 1410—Russel Mfg. Co. vs. N. J. Steamboat Co. | 1542—Decker vs. Griffen. |
| 1462—Merrill et al vs. Brear. | 1544—Edgerton vs. Kehoe et al. |
| 1514—Agust vs. Lombard. | |
| 1516—Tilman et al. vs. Godde. | |
| 1522—Blauvelt vs. Conklin et al. | |

*Part III.—Adjourned for the Term.*

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

*Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.*

*Issues of Law and Fact.*

| Nos. | Nos. |
|---|---|
| 258—Lowden vs. Lowden. | 157—Cameron vs. Buckmaster. |
| 99—Toklas vs. Sheyer. | |
| 146—Gardner vs. Thomson. | |

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

*Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Call of Calendar 12 M.*

*Reserved Causes.*

| Nos. | Nos. |
|---|---|
| 40—Buckingham vs. Mann, Jr. | 154—Osgood et al. vs. Mills et al. |
| 70—Presdel vs. Presdel. | 155—Same vs. Same. |
| 78—Watkins vs. Hoarberger. | 167—In re. Guillaume vs. Columbian Ins. Co. |
| 85—Merrifield vs. De La Grange et al. | 171—French et al. vs. Densmore et al. |
| 87—Osgood et al. vs. Mills, &c. | 177—Bissell, &c., vs. Bissell. |
| 88—Same vs. Same. | 185—Sawyer et al. vs. Chambers. |
| 91—Freeborn vs. Howlett. | 187—Mackintire vs. Mackintire. |
| 92—Warburton vs. Anderson. | 197—Nassau Bank vs. Broadway Bank. |
| 93—Meyer vs. Nat. Express Co. | 198—Gregory et al. vs. Gregory. |
| 94—Central Nat. Bank vs. Suit. | 202—Hutchins et al. vs. Stevens. |
| 97—Braman et al. vs. Salisbury Man'f. Co. | 204—In re. Adolph Hugel vs. U. S. Tel. Co. |
| 98—Peabody vs. Hart et al. | 209—Wilkes vs. Tallman et al. |
| 99—Gregory vs. Gregory, &c. | 212—Flynn vs. Tilton et al. |
| 103—Smith vs. Smith. | 224—Watt vs. Watt. |
| 110—Patterson vs. Bloomer. | 232—Whittemore vs. Wicks et al. |
| 115—Gregory vs. De Groot. | 233—Hunt et al. vs. Same. |
| 120—Norris vs. Little. | 234—Phillips et al. vs. Latrop et al. |
| 125—Gunbrade vs. Gunbrade. | 235—Slado vs. Mangin. |
| 126—Davis vs. Monks. | 236—Fuchs vs. Fuchs. |
| 142—Michon vs. Groux et al. | 238—Griffin et al. vs. McCabe. |
| 143—Shoup et al. vs. Ludlow et al. | 239—De La Fyanmerre vs. Smith. |
| 144—Morgan vs. Same. | |
| 147—McDevitt vs. Johnson et al. | |
| 149—Price vs. Price. | |
| 151—Baxter et al. vs. N. Y. Mail Steamship Co. | |

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

*Part I.—Held by Monell, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.*

| Nos. | Nos. |
|---|---|
| 3541—Finnegan, adm'x., vs. Nottbeck. | 3259—Clevy vs. Meinken. |
| 3685—Johnson vs. Tappen et al. | 3277—McSweeny vs. Pursell. |
| 2875—Stephens vs. West et al. | 3285—Furth, adm'r, vs. Foster. |
| 3705—McCarthy vs. McQuade et al. | 3287—Casey, Sr., adm'r, vs. Foster. |
| 3553—Baum et al. vs. Rauth. | 3367—N. Y. F. Coal Co. vs. Johnson. |
| 3603—Cranston vs. Moury. | 3547—Kenney vs. Hoffman. |
| 3915—Heins vs. Green. | 3293—Wyckoff vs. McGlintock, &c., Pet. M. Co. |
| 2525—Thurston vs. Third-av. Railroad Co. | 2585—Pendrel vs. Second-av. Railroad Co. |
| 3251—Corcoran, adm'r, vs. Buss. | 3585—Cassidy vs. Bunn. |

*Part II.—Held by Barbour, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.*

| Nos. | Nos. |
|---|---|
| 1774—Jaffray et al. vs. Ramage et al. | 1490—Baltz et al. vs. Gudeman. |
| 3394—Reynolds vs. Oterson. | 3860—Turnbull vs. Enos. |
| 2818—Sturges vs. N. J. Steam Navigation Co. | 3868—Coulter vs. Willard. |
| 3834—Comissioners of Pilots vs. N. J. Steamboat Co. | 3136—Broadway Bank vs. Howard. |
| 3858—Stohr, &c., vs. Crotz. | 1244—Hulzapple vs. Eighth-av. R. R. Co. |
| 3688—Toledo, &c., R. R. Co. vs. Hawkes. | 3208—Parker vs. Morse, Jr. et al. |
| 3742—Larkin &c., vs. Hudson Riv. R. R. Co. | 2378—Migel vs. Munoz. |
| | 3852—Ferrier vs. American Glass S. Co. |

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

*Part I.—Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.*

*Equity Cases.*

| Nos. | Nos. |
|---|---|
| 63—Hammond vs. Cropsey. | 160—Butterworth vs. Crawford. |
| 78—Barnes vs. Schultz. | 53—Stout vs. Miles &c. |
| 85—Scott vs. Howe. | 126—Baltimore vs. Sackett. |
| 86—Koepier vs. Steinert. | 136—Lockwood, &c., vs. Hatch. |
| 87—Fetterick vs. Cromelin. | 137—Jarvis, Jr., Receiver, vs. Hatch. |
| 121—Bauer vs. Schluyel. | 138—Bradford vs. Martin. |
| 134—Hoffman, &c., vs. Moore, &c. | |

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

*Part II.—Held by Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.*

*Equity Causes.*

| Nos. | Nos. |
|---|---|
| 95—Stewart vs. Isidor, &c. | 165—The Mayor, &c., vs. Bleecker-st. R. R. Co. |
| 46—Heye vs. Boiles. | 170—The Mayor vs. Dry Dock and East Broadway Railroad Co. |
| 165—Hayes vs. Carey, &c. | 171—The Mayor vs. Broadway and 7th-av. Railroad Co. |
| 174—Simpson vs. Saxton. | 172—Bach vs. Haber et al. |
| 114—Carroll vs. Wilson et al. | 173—Porschke vs. Kedenbry. |
| 150—Wheeler vs. Gilsey et al. | |
| 163—Max, &c., vs. Chebrac-Austie-Beth Reubin. | |
| 167—Hallahan vs. Herbert et al. | |
| 168—Fay vs. Young. | |

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

*Held by Curtis, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.*

| Nos. | Nos. |
|---|---|
| 467—Lovejoy vs. Delavarre. | 555—Laughlin vs. Murray. |
| 575—Flieshman vs. Hallaker. | 552—Moring vs. Tobias. |
| — —Sands vs. Snow. | 534—Gardner vs. Howes. |
| 488—Stewart vs. Bayard. | 517—Foley vs. Moran. |
| 550—Hemmes vs. Popp. | — —Hall vs. Garten. |
| 594—Coucher vs. Gray. | — —Carr vs. Cunningham. |
| 510—Collenburg vs. Cicel. | — —Diamond vs. Robinson. |
| 585—Maurer vs. Hoffman. | 190—Weropish vs. Honieck. |
| 586—Kerrigan vs. Nicholson | 600—Somerson vs. Hayes. |
| 587—Frese vs. Ree. | 601—Siegel vs. Swift. |
| — —McAdam vs. Hessman. | 602—Seiss vs. Wolf. |
| — —McAdam vs. Hessman. | 603—Presdu vs. Belcher. |
| 418—Reynolds vs. Giles. | 604—Goetting vs. Horn. |
| — —Daly vs. Bleecker-st., &c., R. R. Co. | 605—Warburton vs. Clark. |
| | 606—Claflin vs. Drucker. |
| | 607—Dazell vs. Rothschild. |

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

PRIZE—THE PURCHASE OF COTTON FROM THE REBELS—MILITARY AUTHORITY TO LICENSE THE TRAFFIC—THE ACT OF JULY 13, 1861.

*Grieff & Zuntz, appellants vs. the United States, and two other cases.*—These are cases in prize, the subject being certain lots of cotton. There are still other claimants of the cotton in the case whose title is given above. The facts, as stated by the claimants Grieff and Zuntz, appear to be that in October, 1863, Lafeyre, the President of the Louisiana State Bank, established at New Orleans, addressed a letter to Gen. Shepley, then Military Governor of Louisiana, in which he informed the Governor that the bank had been compelled to repay in its own notes, upward of $500,000 of deposits made in Confederate notes, and was further obliged, by military order, to repay in its own notes, nearly the same sum, the balance of the deposits of the State of Louisiana, made in Confederate notes. Being thus the holder of $1,200,000 in Confederate notes, the bank was threatened with ruin, and in order to avert calamity the bank asked permission to send these notes outside the Federal lines, and there to invest them in cotton, which was to be brought to New-Orleans to be disposed of to the best advantage, Gen. Shepley granted permission to do so. Gen. Butler was consulted about the matter, and he thought there was no impropriety in the action taken, and he now affirms that the honor of the Government is bound to the parties who, in good faith, have acted under it. The purchases amounted to about 11,500 bales, but it being impossible to liberate them, it was agreed with the rebel authorities to exchange them for cotton bought by the rebel authorities on the Ouachita River. The exchange was effected, and the lots transferred to the bank included 935 bales, the quantity in dispute as between the claimants and the Government in two of the three actions above referred to. Subsequently the cotton was taken possession of by Admiral Porter's forces, taken to Cairo, libeled, and disposed of; the proceeds being deposited until decree should be made. Condemnation followed, and the cause comes here on appeal, the appellants claiming that the transaction between the bank and the so-called Confederate Government was lawful, valid, and binding, being an act not criminal in its character, and therefore not forbidden by law, but a belligerent act, in the interest of our Government, sanctioned by the laws of war, and entitled to the favorable consideration of this Court. The sale by the planter to the rebel Government was valid and binding, and the sale to the bank by the rebel Government was valid, and no rescission of the sale ever took place.

In the other case, Le More & Brother, citizens of France, are the claimants. They constitute the Havre firm of G. A. Le More & Co. They purchased the cotton on the 1st of March, 1864, through their agent, of one Quegrouse, a naturalized citizen of the United States, within a district of Louisiana, in fact, within the military lines and under the civil jurisdiction of the rebel Government. The amount was 830 bales, and the amount paid was $160 per bale. The agent took possession of the cotton and removed it to the bank of the Ouachita River, where, while he was marking them with the initials of his principals, preparatory to shipment, they were seized by the United States navy as prize of war, carried to Cairo, and there libeled and disposed of, as in the case above stated, the proceeds of the sale, as in that case,

still being in the hands of the Court, subject to the result of this appeal. The Court below said: "Quegrouse, through whom the claim is made, was clearly within the prohibition of the act of July 13, 1861. He had no legal capacity to deal with the Confederate agent. He acquired no title to the cotton, and consequently had none to transfer to Le More & Co. The fact that they were citizens of France does not alter the case. If they had purchased directly from the Confederate agent, perhaps, they would have acquired title. But it is useless to enter upon the discussion of that question. It is enough for all the purposes of the case to say that they received no title to the cotton, because he had none to impart." So in the case first stated, it was said the Louisiana State Bank was within the prohibition of that State.

These questions are to be determined by this appeal. The value of the 1,765 bales of cotton is very considerable at the rates they were disposed of when libeled.

E. L. Gould for Grieff & Zuntz, claimants of 935 bales of cotton; R. M. Conoine for Wethenbury & Doyle, claimants of same.

J. A. McClernand, Louis Janin and R. M. Corwine for Le More & Co.; J. Hubley Ashton for the United States.

## MONETARY AFFAIRS.

**Sales at the Stock Exchange—March 21, 1868.**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $35,000 | U.S. 6s, 5-20s, R. '62 | 107 | 100 | West. U. Tel | 34¾ |
| 1,000 | do | 107½ | 100 | At. Mail | 90¾ |
| 6,000 | U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '62 | 110½ | 100 | do | 90¾ |
| | | | 100 | do | 90¾ |
| 5,000 | do | 110½ | 200 | Canton Co | 46 |
| 40,000 | U. S. 5-20s, C. '65 new | c 107½ | 100 | do 2d call b10 | 47 |
| 2,000 | do | c 107½ | 207 | Adams Ex | 74¾ |
| 2,000 | do | 107½ | 100 | U. S. Ex. Co b10 | 71 |
| 100,000 | do | 107⅝ | 100 | Mer. U. Ex | 34¾ |
| 25,000 | U. S. 6s, 5-20 C., '65 | 108⅜ | 300 | N. Y. Cen | 123 |
| 2,000 | U. S. 5-20s, C '67 New issue | 107½ | 100 | do | 123¼ |
| | | | 400 | do | 123¼ |
| 10,000 | do | 107½ | 500 | do | 123⅜ |
| 50,000 | do | 107½ | 500 | do b3 | 123½ |
| 30,000 | do | 107⅝ | 500 | do b30 | 124⅛ |
| 3,000 | U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C. | 101¼ | 500 | Erie R | 71⅞ |
| 10,000 | do | 101 | 100 | Hud. Riv. R | 138 |
| 3,000 | Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s 2d series | 106⅛ | 50 | Mich. S. & N. I | 88¾ |
| 20,000 | do | 106⅛ | 300 | do | 88¾ |
| 25,000 | do | 106⅛ | 100 | do 2d call | 88¾ |
| 50,000 | do | 106⅛ | 100 | do | 88¾ |
| 4,000 | do 3d Ser. S'll | 106⅛ | 300 | do | 88¾ |
| 50,000 | do | 106⅛ | 500 | Readin. R | 92¾ |
| 17,000 | Tenn. 6s. new | 65¾ | 20 | Panama R | 330 |
| 10,000 | do 2d call | 65¾ | 200 | Chi. & N. W. Pf | 74¾ |
| 6,000 | N. Car. 6s x-c | 60¾ | 100 | Clev. P. & Ash | 105 |
| 7,000 | do | 60¾ | 100 | do | 99¾ |
| 4,000 | do | 60 | 30 | Clev. & Tol | 104 |
| 7,000 | Mich. C. 8s. N. Bs | 113½ | 100 | Chi. & R. I | 93¾ |
| 1,000 | Ill. Cen. Bs | 115 | 12 | Clev., Col. & Cin. R. | 105 |
| 14,000 | Mich. C. 6s, O. Bs | 107½ | 300 | M. & St. P b60 | 55¾ |
| 1,000 | Tol. & W. 2d M | 82 | 100 | do 2d call | 55¾ |
| 1,000 | C. & R. I. & P. 7s | 94¾ | 300 | Mil. & St. P. Pf | 70 |
| 1,000 | Mor. & E. 1st M | 99 | 200 | do | 69¾ |
| 3,000 | P., Ft. W. & C. 2d | 99½ | 200 | do 2d call | 69¾ |
| 1,000 | M. & St. P. 1st M | 88½ | 100 | Tol. W. & W | 50 |
| 3,000 | Chic. & N. W. S. F. Bds | 95 | 10 | New-Jersey R | 132 |
| | | | 100 | P., Ft. W. & C | 102⅜ |
| 100 | Phenix Bank | 105½ | 300 | do | 102⅜ |
| 10 | Bank S. of N. Y | 113½ | 10 | do | 103 |
| 100 | Union Nav. Co | 24 | 100 | do s60 | 102⅜ |
| 400 | do 2d call | 24½ | 200 | Ohio & Miss | 30 |
| 100 | do | 24½ | 100 | H. & St. J. Pf | 81 |
| 400 | Pacific Mail | 110 | 100 | Rens. & Sar. R. x-d | 82 |
| 100 | do s30 | 110 | | | |

SECOND BOARD.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $5,000 | Tenn. 6s. new | 65¾ | 500 | Erie R s10 | 71¾ |
| 5,000 | do | 65¾ | 100 | do | 71¾ |
| 25,000 | Missouri 6s | 87¾ | 100 | M. S. & N. I. R | 87¾ |
| 10,000 | do | 88 | 600 | do | 87⅝ |
| 10,000 | N. Car 6s. x-c | 62¾ | 100 | Ill. Cen. R | 137¾ |
| 2,000 | Virginia 6s. x-c | 51 | 600 | do | 137½ |
| 100 | Bank of Commerce | 117 | 300 | Clev. & Pitts R | 91¾ |
| 100 | Canton Co | 46¾ | 200 | Clev. & Tol | 104¾ |
| 100 | do | 46¾ | 200 | do | 104¾ |
| 100 | W. U. Tel | 34¾ | 100 | do s10 | 104¾ |
| 200 | Pacific Mail | 109¾ | 200 | Mil. & St. P | 54¾ |
| 300 | Bos. Water P | 20¼ | 100 | do b30 | 55½ |
| 100 | Adams Ex | 74¾ | 100 | P., F. W. & C b15 | 103 |
| 100 | Amer. Ex | 69 | 800 | do | 102¾ |
| 100 | U. S. Ex | 70¾ | 50 | do | 102¾ |
| 300 | N. Y. Cen | 123¾ | 150 | H. & St. J. Pf | 82 |
| 200 | Reading R | 92¼ | 200 | do | 82¾ |

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 200 | Pacific Mail | 109¾ | 100 | Mil. & St. P | 54¾ |
| 100 | do c | 109¾ | 300 | Mil. & St. P. Pf | 69¾ |
| 100 | N. Y. Cen c | 123⅜ | 100 | do b3 | 70 |
| 200 | do | 123¾ | 400 | M. S. & N. I. R | 88¾ |
| 100 | Erie R c | 71¾ | 100 | do | 88¾ |
| 1100 | do | 71¾ | 400 | Cleve. & Pitts | 91 |
| 200 | do c | 71⅝ | 300 | C., R. I. & P | 93¾ |
| 200 | do | 71⅝ | 200 | do | 93¾ |
| 100 | do s3 | 71¾ | 200 | Clev. & Tol | 104¼ |
| 200 | T., W. & W b30 | 50¾ | 800 | Chi. & N. W. Pf | 74 |
| 200 | do c | 50 | 200 | do b5 | 74⅜ |
| 100 | Atlantic Mail | 89¾ | 200 | do c | 74 |

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 200 | Wells-Fargo Ex | 34¾ | 2100 | Erie R | 71¾ |
| 100 | Mer. U. Ex c | 34¾ | 100 | do c | 71½ |
| 200 | do | 34¾ | 100 | do | 71¾ |
| 200 | Pacific Mail | 110¼ | 500 | M. & St. P. R | 55 |
| 200 | do c | 110¼ | 500 | Mil. & St. P. Pf | 69¾ |
| 100 | do c | 110 | 400 | Mich. S. & N | 87¾ |
| 100 | do b10 | 110¼ | 600 | do | 87¾ |
| 100 | do s3 | 110¼ | 200 | do | 87¾ |
| 200 | do b30 | 110½ | 200 | Bos., Hartford & E. | 14 |
| 200 | Atlantic Mail | 90⅛ | 100 | Ohio & M. R | 30 |
| 100 | West. U. Tel | 34¾ | 200 | Clev. & Pitts | 91¼ |
| 100 | do c | 34¾ | 100 | do | 91½ |
| 100 | do b10 | 34¾ | 200 | Clev. & Tol | 104¾ |
| 100 | do | 34 | 200 | do c | 104¾ |
| 600 | Hud. Riv. R | 138½ | 200 | Chi. R. I. & P | 93¾ |
| 200 | N. Y. Cen c | 123½ | 100 | do c | 93¾ |
| 200 | do | 123⅜ | 100 | do | 93¾ |
| 100 | do s3 | 123⅜ | 300 | Chic. & N. W. R. Pf. c | 74¾ |
| 200 | do c | 123¾ | 100 | do | 74¾ |
| 200 | Reading R c | 92¼ | 600 | do | 74¾ |
| 200 | Tol., W. & W | 50 | | | |

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 200 | Mer. U. Ex | 34¾ | 1200 | Mil. & St. P. Pf b3 | 70 |
| 100 | do b10 | 35 | 400 | M. S. & N. I | 87¾ |
| 100 | do s3 | 34¾ | 100 | do | 87¾ |
| 100 | Adams Ex b5 | 74¾ | 100 | P., F. W. & C | 102⅜ |
| 100 | West. U. Tel b10 | 34¾ | 100 | do | 102¾ |
| 100 | do | 34¾ | 100 | Ohio & Miss. R | 30 |
| 100 | N. Y. Cen. R | 123⅜ | 100 | Clev. & Pitts | 92¾ |
| 100 | do b3 | 123⅜ | 800 | do | 93¾ |
| 100 | do s3 | 123⅜ | 100 | do b5 | 93¾ |
| 2100 | Erie R | 71⅞ | 100 | do b3 | 93¾ |
| 100 | Reading R | 92 | 200 | Cl. & Tol | 104¾ |
| 100 | do | 92½ | 600 | Chic. & N. W. Pf | 74¾ |
| 100 | do s3 | 92 | 100 | do b10 | 74¾ |
| 100 | Tol., W. & W | 49⅜ | 100 | do s5 | 74¾ |

MONDAY, March 23—A. M.

The weekly averages of the Associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing-house of this City, for the week ending Saturday last, March 21, compare as follows with the previous week, and with the corresponding week last year; to which we add the specie and currency balances in the New-York office of the United States Treasury at these dates, respectively:

| | |
|---|---|
| Decrease in Loans | $5,393,134 |
| Decrease in Specie | 1,800,393 |
| Decrease in other Legal Tenders | 2,477,780 |
| Decrease in Deposits | 9,996,944 |
| Decrease in Circulation | 810 |

| | March 23, 1867. | March 21, 1868. | March 14, 1868. |
|---|---|---|---|
| National Cap'l. | $74,457,700 | $73,507,700 | $73,507,700 |
| Local Capital | 9,062,500 | 9,962,500 | 9,962,500 |
| Total Capital | $83,520,200 | $83,470,200 | $83,470,200 |
| Loans | 259,400,315 | 261,416,900 | 266,816,034 |
| Gold and Gold Notes | 9,143,913 | 17,944,308 | 19,744,701 |
| Other L. Tend'r | 60,904,958 | 52,261,086 | 54,738,866 |
| Deposits | 192,375,615 | 191,191,526 | 201,188,470 |
| Circulation | 33,519,401 | 34,212,571 | 34,213,381 |
| In Sub-Tres'y. | 110,890,405 | 99,831,334 | 105,343,523 |

The Bank Statement published to-day exhibits the following relative strength of the movement, in the point of lawful Money Security, to the previous Statement. The Banks owed:

| | March 14. | March 23. | March 25, 1867. |
|---|---|---|---|
| On deposits | $201,188,470 | $191,191,526 | $192,375,615 |
| Circulation | 34,213,381 | 34,212,571 | 33,519,401 |
| Total | $235,401,851 | $225,404,097 | $225,895,016 |
| 25 ℘ cent. would be | $58,850,463 | $56,351,024 | $56,473,754 |
| They held: In Gold and Greenbacks | 74,483,567 | 70,205,394 | 70,048,871 |
| Excess | $15,633,104 | $13,954,370 | $13,575,117 |

The Bank Statement, though heavily reduced from last Monday, is no more than might have been looked for, after the very sharp and increased pressure for Money experienced on the Street from Tuesday and Saturday last. The preparations for the April Quarterly Statement of the National Banks throughout the country have something to do with this rapid liquidation in the City Banks, but the main cause of disturbance, we apprehend, is to be found in the recent excitement and violent fluctuations in values on the Stock Exchange, which preceded, if it did not provoke, the sudden change in Money. The trouble began with the lawless affair of the new Erie Stock, an explanatory and disgraceful chapter of which appears this morning in the testimony of Mr. Otis, the old Secretary of the Company. The facts which he details were understood on the Street to have been put in possession of the Albany Committee nearly a week ago. The power of this transaction for further mischief, however, is pretty much gone, and a steadier confidence was manifested in all departments of the Exchange at the close of the week.

The trade of the week past was larger than usual in the line of imports, the entries of general foreign merchandise alone being over $6,000,000. The export clearances also improved, and the jobbing business in the lines of foreign dry goods, domestic commission goods, and general merchandize is rather better than this time last Spring. The price of gold varies so slightly that the general trade is less disturbed by the Gold Room fluctuations than usual. The political situation at Washington excites no particular concern either way, and the financial measures and propositions before Congress are not likely, as we are at present advised, to result in mischief either to the currency or the public debt. The Secretary is alarmed about his revenues, and to impress his views more forcibly upon Congress, has revised his estimates to the *highest* point of probable expenditures, and the *lowest* of probable receipts. He has seldom, in his three years' administration, been particularly fortunate or prophetic in his estimates, and the chances are that his present recommendations will carry no particular weight in the readjustment of taxation and expenditure.

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $7,576,117, against the total entries of $6,327,866 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $4,052,946, against $4,315,398 same week last year. The Export of Specie amounts to $275,502, against $74,742 same week last year. The Customs of the week are $2,307,000. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 21,132 bales. The number of emigrant passengers arrived during the week, 2,794.

The gold values of the Import entries of foreign merchandise at New-York since July 1, 1867, the beginning of the current fiscal year, are officially (to March 1) and semi-officially (since) reported as follows—the entries of foreign specie being omitted:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| July | $23,030,260 | January | 15,281,997 |
| August | 23,732,000 | February | 20,402,462 |
| September | 20,681,540 | March 7 | 4,753,524 |
| October | 18,075,697 | March 14 | 4,563,354 |
| November | 15,689,688 | March 21 | 7,576,117 |
| December | 13,112,564 | | |
| Total since July 1 | | | $167,338,980 |
| Against same time 1867 | | | 196,821,737 |
| Decrease since July 1 | | | $29,482,757 |

The Currency value of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from New-York, including foreign articles reëxported, since July 1, 1867, are as follows, the figures being officially reported to March 1 by months and since semi-officially by weeks:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| July | $14,068,861 | January | 14,448,327 |
| August | 12,857,352 | February | 14,021,585 |
| September | 12,002,449 | March 4 | 3,980,260 |
| October | 17,481,221 | March 11 | 2,574,845 |
| November | 20,675,515 | March 18 | 4,052,946 |
| December | 14,057,986 | | |
| Total since July 1 | | | $130,121,292 |
| Against same time 1867 | | | 127,341,598 |
| Increase since July 1 | | | $2,779,694 |
| Gold, March 21, 1868 | | | 138¾ ℘ cent. |
| Gold, March 23, 1867 | | | 134⅜ ℘ cent. |

The Exports of Gold and Silver from New-York are as follows since July 1, 1867:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| July | $13,519,894 | January | 7,349,825 |
| August | 1,714,598 | February | 4,203,829 |
| September | 2,201,959 | March 7 | 1,543,290 |
| October | 1,182,031 | March 14 | 1,096,916 |
| November | 1,733,261 | March 21 | 275,502 |
| December | 6,854,548 | | |
| Total since July 1 | | | $41,681,748 |
| Against same time 1867 | | | 23,007,063 |
| Increase since July 1 | | | $18,674,685 |

The deliveries of California Gold and Silver at New-York since July 1, 1867, are as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| July | $2,679,712 | December | $2,186,922 |
| August | 3,983,650 | January | 3,071,619 |
| September | 2,615,950 | February | 4,132,576 |
| October | 1,847,106 | March 3 | 1,551,270 |
| November | 1,038,058 | March 12 | 476,147 |
| Total since July 1 | | | 23,573,010 |
| Against same time 1867 | | | 30,458,213 |
| Decrease since July 1 | | | $6,885,202 |

The following are the Customs Receipts in Gold, and the Interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury since July 1, 1867:

| Customs Received. | | Gold Interest Paid. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| July | $9,794,404 | July | $11,305,370 |
| August | 12,903,740 | August | 621,066 |
| September | 11,967,825 | September | 2,716,959 |
| October | 9,082,986 | October | 187,357 |
| November | 7,304,934 | November | 16,969,514 |
| December | 5,448,244 | December | 1,438,753 |
| January | 7,204,590 | January | 16,046,501 |
| February | 9,735,125 | February | 1,880,086 |
| March 7 | 2,510,000 | March 7 | 2,253,000 |
| March 14 | 2,576,000 | March 14 | 433,000 |
| March 21 | 2,307,000 | March 21 | 167,000 |
| Total | $81,124,248 | Total | $54,119,606 |
| To date, 1867 | 92,970,193 | To date, 1867 | 37,937,969 |

The following are the official figures of the Customs Receipts into the Treasury of the United States for the first two quarters of the current Fiscal Year, as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year:

| | 1867-68. | 1866-67. |
|---|---|---|
| July 1 to Sept. 30 | $48,081,907 | $50,843,774 |
| Oct. 1 to Dec. 31 | 32,983,305 | 37,803,027 |
| Total | $81,065,212 | $88,646,801 |

The proportions of the above originally deposited at New-York and at the Out Ports were as follows:

| Deposited | 1867-68. Six Months. | 1866-67. Six Months. |
|---|---|---|
| At New-York | $56,502,133 | $62,311,505 |
| At Out Ports | 25,563,079 | 26,335,296 |
| Total | $81,065,212 | $88,646,801 |
| Pro Rata at New-York | 70 ℘ cent. | 70½ ℘ cent. |
| At the Out Ports | 30 ℘ cent. | 29½ ℘ cent. |

We notice that in his revised estimates, communicated to Mr. Sherman a few days ago, the Secretary of the Treasury reduces his expected receipts from Customs for the entire Fiscal Year ending 30th June next, from $163,382,000 down to $156,065,212; allowing for the Third Quarter $38,000,000, and for the Fourth $37,000,000—say seventy-five millions, as against $87,771,009 received from Jan. 1 to June 30, last year. Owing to the lateness of the season, and the consequent unusually light Customs in January, the estimate for the present, (Third Quarter,) ending 31st inst., will prove about correct. The prospect is fair, however, that the Fourth Quarter will do much better. For the succeeding Fiscal Year the Finance Committee adopt the previous estimates of Mr. McCulloch for $145,000,000. But Mr. Sherman, in his explanatory remarks, adds:

"The first item and the largest item of receipts is the duties on customs. The Secretary of the Treasury estimates them at $145,000,000 for the next fiscal year. After a careful review I think that estimate may be maintained. It is true I have a letter here from the Secretary of the Treasury *recalling that estimate*, stating that if we repeal the taxes on domestic industry the effect will be to largely increase domestic products and thus reduce importations. No doubt it will have that effect to some extent; *but still the receipts from customs during the present and last fiscal year have been largely in excess of his estimates*. It is very difficult to tell what will be the effect of the repeal of internal taxes upon importations. If by repealing these taxes on domestic industry we encourage our own industry and thus supply the market now occupied by foreign products, to that extent the country will get a great benefit if the revenue does not. A measure that increases the revenue is often very injurious to the country, and if the effect of this measure should be what the Secretary of the Treasury now anticipates, the people may consider themselves fortunate in substituting in place of foreign products the products of our own industry. We therefore see no necessity to change the estimates made by the Secretary, and place the receipts from duties on imported goods at $145,000,000."

The following are the receipts into the Treasury from all sources, and the expenditures—other than the Principal of the Public Debt—for the first half of the current fiscal year, together with the estimates for the remainder of the year:

REVENUES OF THE UNITED STATES TREASURY.

| 1867-68. | July 1 to Dec. 31. Actual. | Jan. 1 to June 30. Estimated. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Customs | $81,065,212 | $75,000,000 | $156,065,212 |
| Internal taxes | 99,182,232 | 90,000,000 | 189,182,232 |
| Direct tax of '61 | 1,029,686 | ...... | 1,029,686 |
| Land Sales | 666,519 | 650,000 | 1,316,519 |
| Miscellaneous | 25,277,788 | 14,000,000 | 39,277,788 |
| Totals | $207,221,437 | $179,650,000 | $386,871,437 |

EXPENDITURES OF SAME FISCAL YEAR.

| 1867-68. | July 1 to Dec. 31. Actual. | Jan. 1 to June 30. Estimated. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| War | $61,810,551 | $62,000,000 | $123,810,551 |
| Navy | 13,151,159 | 12,500,000 | 25,651,159 |
| Pensions, &c | 11,365,668 | 15,000,000 | 26,365,668 |
| Interest | 71,145,554 | 82,000,000 | 153,145,554 |
| Civil and Miscel. | 27,191,354 | 23,500,000 | 50,691,354 |
| Totals | $184,664,286 | $195,000,000 | $379,664,286 |

"From a comparison (says Mr. Sherman,) it appears that the total amount of receipts, according to the estimates sent to us in December, was $417,161,928, and the total amount of expenditures for the present fiscal year was $393,269,226, making a surplus of about twenty-four millions. Yesterday, however, I received from the Secretary of the Treasury the revised estimate, based upon actual receipts and actual expenditures, showing that the amount of receipts, according to the revised estimates will be $386,871,471, a diminution from the estimates of $30,290,491, but the expenditures also have been diminished, though not in so great a proportion. They were estimated, according to the annual report, at $393,269,226; they are now estimated at $379,664,284, still showing a surplus of receipts over expenditures during the current year."

The same Senator caused the following letter on the prospective Internal Revenue to be read:

OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, March 13, 1868.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following estimate of the receipts from Internal Revenue for the year ending June 30, 1869, if the bill now under consideration becomes a law:

| | |
|---|---|
| Spirits | $50,000,000 |
| Fermented liquors | 6,000,000 |
| Tobacco | 20,000,000 |
| Oil | 5,000,000 |
| Gas | 1,850,000 |
| Gross receipts | 6,500,000 |
| Sales | 5,000,000 |
| Income (including dividends and salary tax) | 30,000,000 |
| Legacies and successions | 3,000,000 |
| Special taxes | 14,500,000 |
| Schedule A | 1,000,000 |
| Bank circulation and deposits | 2,000,000 |
| Penalties | 1,000,000 |
| Stamps | 13,000,000 |
| Total | $158,850,000 |

Except as to the tax on spirits, this estimate is fully sustained by the receipts thus far during the present fiscal year. I have placed the above estimate as to the tax on spirits, in the belief that the changes about to be made in the mode of securing the collection of the tax will result in at least as great an increase.

Very respectfully,
THOMAS HARLAND, Acting Commissioner.

To the above is to be added about $20,000,000 in the way of special taxes and a tax of one-fifth of one ℘ cent. on the sales of manufactures over $10,000 ℘ year. The budget would then stand:

| | |
|---|---|
| From Customs | $145,000,000 |
| Miscellaneous | 31,000,000 |
| Internal Taxes | 158,850,000 |
| New Special Taxes | 120,000,000 |
| Total | $354,850,000 |

On the estimates for the expenditures of the new year, the *maximum* figures of Mr. Sherman, of the Finance Committee in the Senate, and the *minimum* of Mr. Blaine, of the House Committee on Appropriations, differ over seventy-five million of dollars. The highest sum which Mr. S. says he can put upon the Expenditures, conditioned that none of the old and unexpended appropriations are repealed—many of which, he insists, ought to be—is $351,733,184. This, he adds, would leave a deficit of $16,883,184, as against an increase of $334,850,000—or an excess of $3,116,816 if the $20,000,000 be added from new sources of Income. The Appropriations for the Year, as reported to the House of Representatives, exclusive of Gold interest, are as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| War | $33,082,093 | Executive | $17,119,478 |
| Navy | 18,096,045 | Post-office | 4,050,000 |
| Pensions | 30,030,000 | Diplomatic | 1,261,434 |
| Indians | 3,000,000 | Miscellaneous | 14,000,000 |
| West Point | 303,000 | Currency Int. | 12,000,000 |
| Total for next Fiscal Year | | | $132,912,080 |

—Exclusive of Gold Interest, $118,000,000, and of $25,000,000, estimated as likely to be required to complete the War Bounties, under the act of July 28, 1866.

We believe that in the following Summary of Mr. Sherman's estimates it will be found that he includes Pensions *twice*, besides adding for old or "lapping" appropriations for other objects:

| | Mr. Sherman. | Mr. Blaine. |
|---|---|---|
| War, Navy, &c | $123,265,000* | $90,882,080 |
| Pensions | 30,330,000 | 30,030,000 |
| Bounties | 25,500,000 | 25,000,000 |
| Interest | 135,000,000 | 130,000,000 |
| Custom-house and Drawbacks | 9,969,000 | ...... |
| Old Appropriations | 24,669,184 | ...... |
| Court of Claims | 3,000,000 | ...... |
| Total | $351,738,184 | $275,912,080 |

*Supposed, by mistake, to embrace Pensions, as the other Appropriation Bills are substantially the same in both Houses.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

| | | M'ch 23, '67. |
|---|---|---|
| American Gold Coin | 139¼@138⅜@139¼ | 134⅜ |
| Old U. S. 5-20s, 1862 | 110¼@109⅞@110¼ | 109½ |
| Consolidated 5-20s | 107⅝@106½@@107⅛ | 107⅛ |
| Seconds and Thirds, 7.30s | 106⅝@105½@106⅛ | 106 |
| U. S. 5 ℘ cents, 10-40s | 104⅛ with div. 101⅛@101¼ | 97⅞ |
| New-York Central | 126⅜@117¾@123⅝ | 105⅞ |
| Erie | 72⅞@66⅜@71⅞ | 58 |
| Rock Island | 94@93⅜ | 96⅝ |
| Michigan Southern | 88⅞@87⅞ | 75⅝ |
| Hudson River | 142⅞@136@138½ | 115⅛ |
| Northwestern | 65⅛@63 | 36 |
| Fort Wayne and Chicago | 100⅞@102¼ | 95⅝ |
| Cleveland and Pittsburgh | 92¼@91⅛ | 78½ |
| Reading | 93@92 | 101⅛ |
| Northwestern Preferred | 73@74¾ | 64⅝ |
| Ohio and Mississippi | 30⅝@29⅞ | 27¾ |
| Pacific Mail | 110⅜@109⅝ | 125 |
| Western Union Telegraph | 34⅜@34⅝ | 41⅜ |
| St. Paul Preferred | 67⅜@69⅜ | 54 |
| St. Paul Common | 53@54¾ | 36 |

The week closed on a steadier feeling in the Money market, and the rates above 7 ℘ cent. in Currency paid by the Brokers were rather exceptional than the rule of the Street, as on Thursday and Friday. It was noticed, also, that the differences paid in turning Stocks for a day or two were less extravagant. On the Public Funds no difference whatever above 7 ℘ cent. interest was paid until Monday, though ⅛@¼ was paid on 30 days for certain descriptions like the 5.20s of 1862, on which the buyers anticipate a decided advance. The Clearing House Committee met to-day on the subject of the offer of the Treasury to reopen the former system of issuing 3 ℘ cent. Certificates, to be used as Legal tender in the daily Exchanges of the Banks. The Committee were favorably disposed to the proposition, and concluded to call a general conference of the Banks on Monday. The Treasury is ready to buy 7.30 ℘ cents at 106 ℘ cent., in exchange for such Certificates, but the price bid in the open market was 106¼.

Gold was stiffer by ½@¾ ℘ cent. than on Friday; sales 138¾@139@139¼ ℘ cent. The rise is due in part to the fact that the Stock Brokers earlier in the week borrowed Gold to raise Money, and sold it, at their own risk, and now that Money is easing up, they are disposed to cover the *short* interest which was thus made. It is also supposed that the Secretary is exercised in regard to his revenues, owing to the action of Congress on the Internal Tax law, and will be less disposed to part with his surplus Gold. The receipts of the week for Customs, in Gold, are $2,307,000, while, on the other hand, the Banks lose $1,800,393 on their Gold Deposits, and no less than $7,196,551 on their Currency Deposits, of which $2,477,780 went out in Greenbacks, and the remainder to the payment of Loans, which they seem to have called in to the amount of $5,399,134. The Exports of Gold and Silver for the week are $275,502.

The Public Funds maintained the recovery of Friday afternoon and closed at firm rates, on a fair demand. The Border State Bonds were also well supported. The Railway market was, in view of the condition of the Money market, and the heavy reduction in the Bank movement, pretty strong through the day, and after the late Boards closed as follows, as compared with Friday night. Michigan Southern was exceptionally weak:

| | Fri. | Sat. | | Fri. | Sat. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| U. S. 10-40s | 101⅛ | 101⅛ | Missouri | 87⅛ | 87⅛ |
| U. S. 5-20s, 1862 | 110¼ | 110¼ | Northwest | 63⅜ | 63 |
| U. S. Con. 5-20s | 107⅛ | 107⅛ | N. West Pref | 73⅞ | 74⅜ |
| N. Y. Central | 122⅞ | 123⅜ | Rock Island | 93⅜ | 93⅜ |
| Erie | 70⅞ | 71⅜ | Fort Wayne | 102⅛ | 102⅜ |
| Hudson | 138 | 138⅜ | W. U. Telegraph | 34⅜ | 34⅝ |
| Reading | 92⅛ | 92 | M'chants' Union | 34⅜ | 34⅜ |
| Mich. Southern | 89 | 87⅞ | St. Paul Pref | 69⅜ | 69⅜ |
| Ohio and Miss | 30 | 29⅞ | St. Paul Com | 54 | 54⅜ |
| Pittsburgh | 91 | 91⅜ | Pacific Mail | 110 | 109⅜ |
| Toledo | 104⅛ | 104⅛ | American Gold | 138⅛ | 139¼ |
| Tenn 6s. new | 65⅜ | 65⅜ | Bills on London | 109⅜ | 109⅜ |

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6 ℘ cent. 1868 | 138 | 5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865 | 108⅛ |
| 6 ℘ cent. coup., 1868 | 138 | 5-20 coup. '65 n. is. | 107⅛ |
| 6 ℘ ct. reg., 1881 | 111 | 5-20 coup. '67 | 107⅜ |
| 500 & 1,000, 1881 | 111⅜ | 5 ℘ cent. coup., 1871 | 119 |
| 5-20 reg., 1862 | 107 | 10-40 reg | 100⅜ |
| 5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862 | 110⅛ | 10-40 500 & 1,000, 1874 | 101 |
| 5-20 reg., 1864 | 106⅛ | 7 3-10 2d series | 106⅛ |
| 5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864 | 108⅛ | 7 3-10 3d series | 106⅛ |

And the following for the State Bonds:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. Y. Bounty 7s reg | 108 | Illinois c. 6s '79 aft. 1870 | 100 |
| N. Y. Bounty 7s coup | 108 | Illinois coupon 6s. 1877 | 100 |
| N. Y. Canal 7s, 1870 | 101⅛ | Illinois coupon 6s. 1879 | 100 |
| N. Y. Canal 6s, 1872-3-4 | 100 | Illinois war loan | 100 |
| N. Y. Canal 6s, '75-7-8 | 101 | Tennessee 6 ℘ c., 1868 | 69 |
| Ohio 6 ℘ c., 1881 | 102 | Tennessee 6 ℘ c. ex-c. | 65⅜ |
| Ohio 6 ℘ c., 1886 | 102 | Tennessee new bds | 65⅜ |
| Illinois C. bonds 1860 | 100 | Virginia 6s., ex-c | 52 |
| Illinois reg., 1860 | 100 | Georgia 7s, new bonds | 85⅜ |
| Ill. 6s, con., '79 aft. 1860 | 100 | North Carolina 6s. x. c. | 60 |
| Ill. 6s, con., '79 aft. 1862 | 100 | Missouri 6s | 87⅛ |
| Illinois c. 6s, '79 aft. 1865 | 100 | Mis. H. & St. Jo. is | 88 |

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| New-York | 135 | Bank of the Repub. | 114 |
| Manhattan | 140 | Bank of N. America | 105 |
| Merchants | 117 | Hanover | 109 |
| Mechanics' | 122 | Metropolitan | 133 |
| America | 138 | Market | 115 |
| Phenix | 105½ | Shoe and Leather | 112 |
| National | 112 | Corn Exchange | 124 |
| Merchants' Exch'ge | 109 | Continental | 102½ |
| State of New-York | 113 | St. Nicholas | 106 |
| Commerce | 117 | Fourth National | 104½ |
| Ocean | 101 | Ninth National | 104½ |
| American Exchange | 116 | | |

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883 | 94½ | Tol. & W. 1st M | 91 |
| N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887 | 93 | Tol. & W. 1st M. Ex | 91 |
| N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Es | 91 | Tol & W. 2d M | 82 |
| N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n | 91 | Gt. Western 1st M. '68 | 100 |
| N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876 | 103¼ | Gt. Western 1st M. '88 | 88 |
| N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76 | 120 | Gt. Western 2d M. '93 | 76¼ |
| N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1865-'76 | 120 | Ills. & So. Iowa 1st M | 72 |
| Erie 7s, 2d mtd., 1870 | 102 | Gal. & Chi. extended | 100 |
| Erie 7s, 5th mtd., 1888 | 92 | Chi & R I 1st M | 100 |
| Buff., N. Y. & Erie, 1st '77 | 94½ | Chi. & R. I. Pac. is | 94 |
| Hud. R. 7s, 2d M. S. F. '85 | 104½ | Clev. & Tol. S. F | 102 |
| Mich. Cen. n. 1st M. 8s, '82 | 113½ | Morris & Essex 1st M | 98⅝ |
| Chi. B. & Q. 8 ℘ c. 1st M | 114 | Morris & Essex 2d M | 86 |
| Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. 2d M | 92 | Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M. | 104½ |
| N. Ind. Goshen Line. '68 | 98 | Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M | 99½ |
| Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ℘ c. | 101 | Chi. & Alton S. F | 98 |
| Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo. | 89 | Chic. & Alton S. F. 1 M. | 106½ |
| Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c. 1870 | 115 | Chi. & Alton S. F. in | 95 |
| Alton & T. H. 2d M. Inc. | 81 | Peninsula R. R. bonds | 82 |
| Chic. & N. W. int. Bds. | 90 | Mil. & St. Paul 1st M | 88½ |
| Con. 7 ℘ cent. conv | 87 | Mar. & Cin. 1st M | 92 |
| Con. 7 ℘ cent. 1st M. | 88 | Chi. & Gt. East. 1st M. | 85½ |
| Del. L. & W 1st M | 99 | N. Y. & N. H. 6s | 98 |

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $1,983,073 27; total payments, $2,967,550 99; balance, $99,831,334 94. The receipts include for Customs, $375,000; for Gold Notes, $95,000.

### The Erie Investigation—Testimony of Mr. Otis, Secretary of the Company.

While the Senate Committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the Erie Railway Company was holding its session in this City, on the 10th inst., the following testimony was given by Mr. Horatio N. Otis, Secretary of the Company, in explanation of the issue of the new stock. We publish it below in advance of the report of the Committee, which will probably not appear for several weeks, as the Committee is still pursuing its investigations at Albany:

*In the matter of the investigation of the affairs of the Erie Railway Company, before the Senate Committee, of which Senator Pierce is Chairman, at No. 62 Broadway, March 10, 1868, 1 P. M.*

*Horatio N. Otis*, being sworn, says: My name is Horatio N. Otis; I am Secretary of the Railway Company; I was made Secretary on its organization in 1862, and have acted as such since that time; I am the authorized person to sign certificates of stock issued by that Company; there is authority from the Executive Committee to another person, a member of the Executive Committee, who is authorized to sign certificates; the Auditor is authorized by the by-laws to sign certificates; no one but the Auditor and myself are authorized to sign certificates, except Mr. Thompson, one of the Executive Committee, who has been designated by that Committee, and is authorized to sign certificates in the absence of the Auditor and Secretary.

Q.—On the 6th of March, 1868, how many shares of stock of the Erie Railway Company were outstanding? A.—The shares amounted to $29,265,300.

Q.—Are there more shares outstanding now than there were at the time mentioned, to wit, on the 6th of March, 1862? (Objected to by Mr. Porter, counsel for the directors. Objection overruled.) A.—Not to my knowledge; none has been authorized since that date.

Q.—Would that fact appear upon the books? A.—It would, if the entries had been properly made.

Q.—If there had been a further issue since March 6, 1868, would you know the fact? A.—I think I should; since March 6, 1868, I know of no issues of stock, and no movement on the part of the Company to that end.

Q.—Have any certificates of stock been hypothecated? A.—None, except stock hypothecated to Mr. Drew to the amount of 24,000 shares; I include those 24,000 shares so hypothecated to Mr. Drew in the $29,265,300 I have mentioned; and convertible bonds of the Company were given to Mr. Drew about two years ago, to the amount of $3,000,000, which were immediately converted into stock; at the same time, the 24,000 shares were hypothecated with it, and those $3,000,000 I have included in the $29,265,300; the $29,265,300 does not include the preferred stock issued by the Company; there is, as stated in the last report, preferred stock to the amount of about $8,500,000, and that amount is accurately stated in the last report made by the Company to the State Engineer; I think the common stock and the preferred stock together would amount to over thirty-seven millions, and make the total capital about, or nearly, thirty-eight millions of dollars. There are no other shares of stock of the Erie Railway Company issued or hypothecated than those I have mentioned; none are deposited to my knowledge. The Erie Railway Company is authorized to issue convertible bonds, and have issued convertible bonds. The first issue of convertible bonds by the Erie Railway Company are the three millions of dollars referred to by me, which were issued to Mr. Drew about May, 1866. That amount is included in the amount I have given of the common and preferred stock. But this was not the first time that the stock of the Erie Railway Company was issued for convertible bonds. The first were issued for mortgage bonds of the old Erie Railway Company. [Mr. Otis refers to a memorandum which, he says, was taken by him from the books.] No certificates of stock of the Erie Railway Company were issued on the 7th of March, 1868. Since the 1st, and on the 3d of March, certificates of stock were signed by me. They have been signed daily until the 7th of March, 1868, and they are all dated the day they were transferred.

Q.—Was there a large amount issued, dated March 7, to Fisk & Belden? A.—No; not by me, nor by the Auditor, or Mr. Thompson; none were issued to Fisk & Belden since the 1st of March; none were issued by the Company to them; none were signed by me in blank; all are signed and dated on the day they were issued.

Q.—Were there on the 7th of March, 1868, certificates issued, and signed by you on that day, in the name of Fisk & Belden? A.—None were issued.

Q.—Were any signed? A.—On the 7th of March there were some made out that day.

Q.—What amount? A.—Two hundred and fifty certificates of one hundred shares each, in favor of Fisk, Belden & Co.; on that day there were some others made out, to wit, a like number of shares—two hundred and fifty certificates of one hundred shares each; the last parcel were made out to Smith, Gould, Martin & Co.; none were made out to any parties on that day; Fisk, Belden & Co. are brokers, and so are Smith, Gould, Martin & Co.; Mr. Fisk, of Fisk, Belden & Co., and J. Gould, of Smith, Gould, Martin & Co., are both directors of the Erie Railway Company.

Q.—Is this amount of fifty thousand shares included in the $29,265,300 mentioned by you? A.—No, it is not; the first two millions five hundred thousand of the amount were signed by me, and made out in the name of Fisk, Belden & Co., and were put in the safe at the office in West-street.

Q.—Why were these retained by the Company? Were Fisk, Belden & Co. advised of the fact that these certificates had been made out in their name? A.—I think Fisk, Belden & Co. knew of it.

Q.—Why were their names put in the certificates? A.—They were made in the anticipation of the Company exchanging new convertible bonds of the Company which the Company had previously authorized.

Q.—Who holds those certificates now? A.—I don't know; they were placed in the safe of the Company over in West-street, on Saturday afternoon, and taken out of the safe on Monday morning by me, and given to a transfer clerk to take to No. 11 Pine-street; I include in this statement the entire amount of five millions; I have not seen any of those certificates since, and I have no knowledge of them now; they are not in the transfer office of the Erie Railway Company.

Q.—They were made, you say, in the anticipation of the convertible bonds being presented. What notice had you that the convertible bonds would be presented? A.—The Company, on the 3d of March, 1868, authorized five millions of convertible bonds to be issued.

Q.—Did you know on the 3d of March that Fisk & Belden possessed two millions five hundred thousand dollars of the convertible bonds of the Company? A.—No; I never was informed that Fisk & Belden had two millions five hundred thousand dollars, or that that amount was in their possession.

Q.—By what authority was the five millions of certificates issued? A.—I don't know; they are not in my possession now; I don't know, of my own knowledge, that Fisk & Belden received the two millions five hundred thousand dollars of certificates; I have not received the convertible bonds of the Company to meet which these certificates of stock were intended; when I issue the stock, or when the stock is issued, I am entitled to have the bonds as a voucher; Mr. Diven, one of the directors, signed these five millions of dollars of certificates; some of the convertible bonds for which these certificates were to be substituted have been given to me; on the 3d of March, 1868, the bonds were authorized to be issued and were made out, and on that day I gave them to Mr. Eldridge, the President; I gave him the whole five millions of dollars of bonds; he is the President of the Company. [Mr. Fullerton now produces two certificates, each for one hundred shares of the stock of the Erie Railway Company, and each dated March 7, 1868, and each having the name of Fisk, Belden & Co., signed to the blank power of attorney on the back of the certificate.] These two certificates, now shown me, are two of those that were signed by me on the 7th of March; we do not lithograph these certificates on the premises of the Erie Railway.

Q.—For what purpose did they issue the bonds you have referred to? A.—To find means to run the road.

Q.—What money did the Company wish to raise? A.—I cannot tell; but some millions of dollars more than five millions of dollars.

Q.—Was there any limit set to the price of the bonds? A.—No; but they were authorized to be sold at seventy-two and-a-half cents on the dollar; that fact is stated in the minutes of the Company; they were not to be sold less than seventy-two and-a-half cents on the dollar.

Witness is shown the signature of Fisk, Belden & Co. to the blank transfer, and says: I am not familiar with the signature of Fisk, Belden & Co.; as Secretary of the Company it is my duty to attend the meetings of the Board of Directors, and take minutes of their proceedings; these, when the stock is given out, I cut out of the book—certificate-book; a receipt is given for each in the margin; I have no knowledge of any of these certificates now shown me having been cut out of the book; I did not cut them from the certificate-book; the books containing these certificates, which I signed, as I have stated, were taken by me from the safe on Monday morning, and given to a clerk to take to No. 11 Pine-street; the transfer office of the Company is at No. 11 Pine-street; the books have not been returned to me.

Q.—When was the last regular or adjourned or special meeting of the Board of Directors last held? A.—One was held this morning, one was held yesterday; none was held between the two I have mentioned; there was no resolution passed yesterday or to-day authorizing an issue of bonds or stock; I was present at the meeting yesterday, and resolutions were passed, but they did not authorize a further issue of bonds or stock; no other certificates have been signed by me, except the amount of five millions which I have mentioned; on Monday morning I went to the safe and took the books containing the certificates I have mentioned; John A. Hilton took those books from me; the certificates at that time had been signed by Mr. Diven; I took them out of the vault at West-street on Monday morning; I had put them in that vault on the 7th of March, and they were taken away on the 9th of March; the transfer-books are at No. 11 Pine-street; the stock books of the Company are kept there; these books, containing these certificates, were given to John A. Hilton; they were given to Mr. Hilton; I took them out of the safe; Hilton took them into an adjoining room, and he told me in a few moments after that those books had disappeared.

Adjourned to meet in Albany, on Friday at 4 P. M.

*City and County of New-York, ss.:* Aaron J. Vanderpoel, being duly sworn, deposes and says: I attended before the Senate Committee on the 10th of March, 1868, of which Senator Pierce was Chairman, in the matter of the investigation of certain charges relative to the management of the Erie Railway Company. I took notes of the evidence of Horatio N. Otis on that occasion, as given by him under oath, and annexed hereto is a statement of the evidence of Mr. Otis on that occasion, which I believe to be, in all respects, substantially correct.

A. J. VANDERPOEL.

Sworn to before me, this 12th day of March, 1868.
R. J. CUMMING, Notary Public, New-York.

### Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

12th-st., n. s., near 5th-av., lot No. 25 Arden estate, 25x103.4x25x103.11; 13th-st., s. s., 329.6 ft. e. of 5th-av., 26.10x46x26.6x54.1 ... $40,000
14th-st., n. s., 196 ft. e. of Av. A, 25x103.3 ... nom.
2?th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 7th-av., 16.8x85 ... 13,000
West 44th-st., No. 124, 20x100.4 ... 25,000
46th-st., s. s., 407.6 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x100.5 ... 31,000
51st-st., n. s., 205 ft. w. of 8th-av., 20x100.5 ... 20,000
57th-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 6th-av., 15x100.5 ... 54,000
7?th-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 3d-av., 50x100.5 ... 11,100
78th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x102.2 ... 8,?25
81st-st., 93 ft. w. of 3d-av., 76.10x9.2¾x1.4x13.6x83.11x20.6 ... 4,500
89th-st., s. s., 450 ft. w. of 8th-av., 275x38.1x288.9x46x8 ... nom.
111th-st., n. s., 430 ft. w. of 4th-av., 201.10x100 ... 11,000
114th and 115th sts., between 8th and 9th avs., 38 lots, Wood's estate; 115th-st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of 9th-av., —x275x—x—; 9th-av., e. s., 98.8¼ ft. s. of 115th-st., —x98.8¼x—x275x—; 5th-av. and 88th-st., n. e. corner, 200x278; Block bet. 119th and 120th sts. and 8th-av. and Harlem-lane ... nom.
121st-st. and Av. A, s. e. corner, 98x100.11x8x22.11x9.90x78; Av. A, e. s., 100.11 ft. n. of 120th-st., 22.11x90 ... 16,918
128th-st., s. s., 198.9 ft. e. of 3d-av., 18.9x half the block ... 9,800
129th-st., s. s., 178.9 ft. e. of 5th-av., 18.9x99.11, (contract) ... 13,500
130th-st., n. s., 400 ft. e. of 7th-av., 50x99.11 ... 3,000
130th-st., n. s., 425 ft. e. of 7th-av., 25x99.11; 130th and 131st sts., 325 ft. e. of 7th-av., 4 lots ... 400
1st-av. and 78th-st., s. w. corner, 25x100, (contract) ... 3,500
7th-av., e. s., 74 ft. s. of 35th-st., 17.4x58.9x56.2x58.2½ ... 6,500

*Leases Recorded.*

Bowery, No. 309, 3 years, per year ... $1,800
Broadway, No. 744, (basement,) 2 years, year ... 1,500
Franklin-st., No. 103, 2 years, per year ... 5,500
Water-st., No. 364, 4 years, per year ... 1,300
West 11th-st., No. 11, 3 years, per year ... 625
East 82d-st., No. 224, 5 years, per year ... 700

KINGS COUNTY.

*Brooklyn.*

Adelphi-st., e. s., 100.5 ft. n. of Lafayette-av., 22x100 ... $15,500
Dean-st., n. s., 61.6 ft. w. of Nevins-st., 21x100 ... 7,750
Douglas-st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of Ralph-av., 40x127.9¾ ... 425
Douglas-st., n. s., 340 ft. w. of Ralph-av., 127.9¾x56.8x128.7½x32.3 ... 425
Huron-st., s. s., 308 ft. w. of Union-av., 20x100 ... 2,400
Morrell and Moore sts., s. e. cor., 75x100 ... 2,500
Oxford-st., w. s., 162.3 ft. s. of Park-av., 25x100 ... 3,800
Rivers-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of Harrison-av., 25x100 ... 325
Rose st., s. s., 212 ft. e. of Wythe av., 67x100 ... 2,700
Sandford and Leonard sts. n. w. cor., (triangle) 45.6x26.7¾ ... 100
Tailor st., w. s., 191.8 ft., s. of Lee av., 20.10x100 ... 10,000
Warren st., n. s., lot 35 ... 900
Warren st., N. s., 142.7 ft. E. of Flatbush av., 40x131 ... 3,600
Washington st., e. s., 297 ft. S. of Concord st., 30x114.6 ... 5,000
Wyckoff st. and Hunter fly road, s. e. cor., 7 acres ... 8,100
Wyckoff st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of Smith st., 35x100 ... 2,500
South 4th st., s. s., 138.3 ft. w. of 8th st., irregular lot, 20x19.8¾ ... 3,500
South 8th-st., n. s., 319 ft. e. of 5th-st., 18 by width of block ... 7,000
Atlantic-av. and Vanderbilt-av., n. e. cor., 34.6x200x123.6x218.11 ... 16,500
DeKalb-av. and Ryerson-st., n. e. cor., 58x200 ... 11,000
Evergreen-av., n. s., 25 ft. n. w. of John-st., 139.6x16.7x145.1½x21.9 ... nom.
Fulton-av., s. s., 25 ft. e. of Utica-av., 25x200 ... 2,150
Fulton-av., n. s., 74.6 ft. w. of Duffield-st., 20x46.4x39.2x16.6x27.4x50 ... 26,050
Nostrand-av., w. s., 75 ft. n. of Kosciusko-st., 25x100 ... 3,650
Park and Throop avs., n. w. cor., 25x100 ... 1,175
Park and Washington avs., s. w. cor. 204.3½x87.10x200x128.5 ... 10,808
Portland-av., e. s., 86.8 ft. n. of Myrtle-av., 126.6x70x126x67 ... 5,000
3d-av., n. w. s., 46.9 ft. n. e. of Hamilton-av., 20x41.7x41.7x20x20.1x29.1 ... 2,450

*Leases Recorded.*

Adelphi-st., No. 365 1st floor, &c., 5 years per year ... $480
Front-st., No. 9, dwelling-house, 5 years per year ... 800
Grand-av., Nos. 528 and 530, cor. of Bushwick-av., 1 house, 5 years, per year ... 800

*Flatbush.*

Lawrence-av, n. s., 450 ft. w. of 1st-st., 75x100 ... $2,800

*Flatlands.*

11 acres w. of Shumaker's, s. of J. Morrison's, Salt Meadow ... $2,500

*New Lots.*

Baltic-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Van Siclen-av., 25x100 ... $2,000
New-Jersey-av., n. s., 284.8 ft. n. of Brooklyn and Jamaica Plank-road, 25x125 ... 1,600

NEW-JERSEY.

*Hoboken.*

Lot No. 28, block No. 13; lot No. 13, block, No. 29; lots No. 6 and 29, block No. 38; lots No. 33 and 34, block No. 66; lots No. 7 and 8, block No. 85; lots No. 27 and 28, block, No. 103; lot No. 4, block No. 107; lot No. 5, block No. 134, one quarter share ... $600

*Hudson City.*

Washington-av., w. s., near Hutton-st., 25x100 ... $550
Western-av., lot No. 12, block No. 4, 25x100 ... 900
South-st., n. s., lot No. 13, block No. 2, 25x100 ... 2,400
Scott-st., lots Nos. 13 and 14, block No. 4, 25x103 ... 3,200

*Bergen.*

Oyster Creek, 573x — x542x134 ... $21,153
Cresent-av., e. s., 232x150x250x149 ... 21,000

*Lafayette.*

Pine and Lafayette sts., corner, 28x100 ... $5,000

## GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, March 21, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last, have been as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ashes, bbls | .... | Barley, bushels | .... |
| Flour, bbls | 774 | Malt, bushels | 4,950 |
| Flour, bags | .... | Peas, bushels | .... |
| Cornmeal, bbls | .... | Pork, bbls | 567 |
| Cornmeal, bags | .... | Cut Meats, pkgs | 181 |
| Wheat, bushels | .... | Lard, pkgs | 944 |
| Corn, bushels | 3,900 | Beef, tcs. and bbls. | 413 |
| Rye, bushels | .... | Whisky, bbls | .... |
| Oats, bushels | .... | Petroleum, bbls | .... |

ASHES—Have been scarce and in demand at $8 25@$8 37 for Pots, and $11 for Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs. Stock, 504 bbls., including 463 bbls. Pots and 41 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—Has been in moderate request at very firm prices; Java at 24½c.@25½c.; Maracaibo, 16c.@18c.; Laguayra, 16c.@17½c.; Rio, 13½c.@18½c., free, and 8½c.@13½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 18c.@19½c.; St. Domingo, 14½c.@15c., all in gold, ℘ lb.

COTTON—Has been in very moderate demand, at, however, comparatively firm prices. The aggregate sales since our last have been 1,879 bales, including 250 bales to spinners, 1,096 bales to shippers, and 533 bales to speculators. Messrs. Cornwall & Zerega, in their circular of this morning, say: "Our market for the week has been irregular, and closes dull and heavy at ½c. ℘ lb. decline from the highest quotations of the week. The sales have been 22,068 bales, including 2,405 bales to spinners, 9,958 bales to speculators, and 9,705 bales to exporters, of which 3,220 were in transit. The course of the Liverpool market for the week has disappointed operators, and prevents any active movement in our market. With prices here in advance of Liverpool, our market has been sustained by the expected heavy decline in receipts at the ports. The receipts do not yet show the expected heavy decline. While all the advices from the South are to the effect that there is but little more Cotton to come forward, the experience of the past has been that all low estimates are to be received with some allowance. The receipts to date do not yet justify any estimates under two and a half millions of bales as the total amount of the crop. We have this week taken account of the stock of Cotton in this port, and find the amount, by actual count, to be as follows: In warehouses, 96,802 bales; on shipboard, not cleared, 14,000 bales—total, 110,802 bales. The exports from this port for the week have been: To Liverpool, 5,671 bales; Bremen, 430 bales; Antwerp, 236 bales; Salerno, 500 bales—making a total of 6,737 bales.

*Closing prices of Cotton:*

| | Upland. | Mobile. | N. O. & Tex. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ordinary, ℘ lb | 21½ | 21½ | 22 @22½ |
| Good Ordinary | 22½ | 22¾ | 23 @23½ |
| Low Middling | 23½ | 23¾ | 24 @24½ |
| Middling | 24¾ | 25 | 25¼@25½ |
| Good Middling | 26 | 26¼ | 26½@26¾ |

*Movements of Cotton at this Port.*

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Receipts this week | 21,132 |
| Receipts last week | 29,117 |
| Receipts preceding week | 27,546 |
| Receipts since Jan. 1, 1868 | 261,910 |
| Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867 | 487,422 |
| Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868 | 679,670 |
| Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867 | 273,922 |
| Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867 | 657,439 |
| Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866 | 511,630 |
| Exports, since Tuesday | 1,370 |
| Exports since Jan. 1, 1868 | 121,339 |
| Exports since Sept. 1 | 216,620 |
| Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868 | 438,117 |
| Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867 | 472,595 |
| Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1867 | 381,092 |
| Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866 | 495,301 |
| Estimated stock on hand here | 111,000 |

*Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866 | 2,571,040 |
| Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867 | 1,817,000 |
| Receipts same time 1866-7 | 1,485,000 |
| Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867 | 1,951,988 |
| Receipts preceding cotton year | 2,154,476 |
| Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates | 1,172,000 |
| Exports same time 1866-7 | 851,000 |
| Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867 | 1,557,054 |
| Exports preceding cotton year | 1,554,664 |
| Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867 | 80,296 |
| Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates | 335,000 |
| Estimated stock same time in 1867 | 590,000 |

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quiet but not essentially varied in price to-day. Sales have been reported since our last of 7,200 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $8 90@$9 40; very inferior to fair ordinary extra State at $9 90@$10 35; fair ordinary to very choice genuine Spring Wheat extra State at $10 35@$11 15, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio at $9 90@$10 40 ℘ bbl. We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| Superfine State and Western | $8 90@$9 40 |
| Extra State | 9 90@11 15 |
| Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c. | 9 60@14 15 |
| Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands | 9 90@10 40 |
| Extra Ohio, trade and family brands | 10 50@14 25 |
| Extra Genesee | 11 20@14 25 |
| Common to choice extra Missouri | 11 00@15 00 |

Southern Flour is dull to-day at about former prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 425 bbls. at $9 20@$11 for common to fair, and $11@$15 for fair to very superior extra, ℘ bbl. California Flour is quiet but steady; sales have been reported of 1,250 sacks at $12 50@$14 25 for extras, ℘ 196 lbs. Rye Flour continues scarce and in demand at $7 75@$9 60 for inferior to choice, ℘ bbl.; sales 270 bbls. Corn Meal is very quiet at $5 90@$6 for Jersey; $5 75@$5 90 for Western; $5 95 for City, and $6 25 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.; sales 200 bbls. Buckwheat Flour is in moderate demand at $4@$4 25 ℘ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in moderate request to-day, chiefly for export, at rather firmer prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 24,500 bushels, including No. 1 Spring at $2 48, delivered; Amber Pennsylvania at $2 66@$2 68, and White California at $3 20 ℘ bushel. Corn has been in reduced supply and good request, at decidedly firm prices. Sales have been reported of 67,000 bushels at $1 24@$1 28 for New Mixed Western; $1 26@$1 29½ for New Yellow Jersey and Southern; $1 18@$1 26 for New Straw-colored and White Southern, chiefly at $1 20@$1 22½ for White ℘ bushel. Rye has been scarce and quiet at firmer prices. Sales transpired of small lots of two-rowed State Barley at $2 15; and of Canada West Barley Malt at $2 20 ℘ bushel. Oats continue dull and heavy. Sales have been reported of only small lots of Western at 83c., in store, ℘ bushel.

HAY—North River Bale continues in moderate request at $1 05@$1 15 for shipping, and $1 25@$1 50 for poor to choice, for local use, ℘ 100 lbs. Straw is in demand at 95c.@$1 20 for short and long, ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in very slack request at about previous rates, including American at 15c.@60c. for new; older growths, 5c.@30c., and Foreign at 25c.@55c. ℘ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, common to fair, 15c.@30c.; good to prime, 30c.@40c.; choice to fancy, 50c.@60c. Eastern, common to fair, 15c.@30c.; prime to choice, 40c.@55c. Wisconsins, choice to fancy, 50c.@60c. Michigans, common to fair, 15c.@30c.; good to prime, 40c.@50c. Yearlings of all grades, 10c.@30c.; old Olds, 5c.@20c. Foreign—Canadians, 25c.@55c.; Bavarians, 30c.@45c.; Belgians, 25c.@35c. ℘ lb.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been large, having amounted to 100,832 hides; sales, 47,300 hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. Day & Co., 8,800 Dry Buenos Ayres, 21¾@22¼ lbs., at 20½c.@21½c., gold, usual selection; 5,100 Dry Buenos Ayres, 28¾@30 lbs., 20c., gold, usual selection; 1,800 Dry Buenos Ayres Seconds, 23 lbs., 18c., gold, as they run; 3,300 Dry Buenos Ayres Kips, 12 lbs., 22½c., gold, usual selection; 2,600 Dry Corrientes, 22¼ lbs., 19½c., gold, usual selection; 300 Dry Montevideo Seconds, 21¾ lbs., 17½c., gold, as they run; 3,100 Dry Rio Grande, to arrive, 20¾ lbs., 20c., gold, usual selection; 2,700 Dry Rio Grande Kips, to arrive, 13¾ lbs., 22½c., gold, usual selection; 3,400 Dry California, 22¼ lbs., private terms; 2,000 Dry Porto Cabello, 21 lbs., 17c., gold, as they run; 3,900 Dry Matamoras, 24@25 lbs., private terms; 4,500 Dry Texas, 20@23 lbs., part 22½c., currency; 500 Dry Salted Matamoras, 30 lbs., 20c., currency; 400 Wet Salted Matamoras, 70 lbs., 14c., currency; 2,900 Wet Salted Texas, 60@80 lbs., private terms; 2,000 City Slaughter, 70@80 lbs., 12c., currency. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 178,600 (same time last year 203,800—year before, 305,800,) and 250 bales, as follows: 148,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, Montevideo and Corrientes; 11,000 Dry Rio Grande, 4,500 Dry California, 600 Dry Porto Cabello, 1,500 Dry West India, 12,000 Dry Mexican and Texas, 1,000 Wet Salted Buenos Ayres, and 250 bales East India Cow and Buffalo.

LEATHER—Has been in good request at full prices.

MOLASSES—Has been in fair demand and buoyant, including Porto Rico at 60c.@76c.; Cuba at 37c.@55c.; New-Orleans, 80c.@90c. ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in limited demand, including Spirits Turpentine at 64½c.@66½c. ℘ gallon; Crude do. at $4 90@$5; Resin at $3@$7 75 ℘ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 75@$3 50; Pitch at $3 50 ℘ bbl.

OILS—Have been in less request, including Crude Whale at 68c.@70c.; Bleached Whale at 80c.@85c.; Crude Sperm at $2@$2 05; Unbleached do. at $2 25; Lard Oil at $1 15@$1 40; Red Oil at 62½c.@77½c.; Linseed Oil at $1 19@$1 22; Olive, $2 40@$2 50 ℘ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in less demand at 12½c.@13½c. for Crude in bulk; 17½c.@18½c. for do. in bbls.; 23½c.@26½c. for Refined, in bond, and 40c.@41c. for Refined, free, ℘ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been less active, opening more firmly, but closing in favor of buyers. Sales have been made of 2,400 bbls., in lots, at $24 85@$25, closing at $24 90, regular, for New Western Mess; $23 50@$23 75, for Old Mess; $23@$23 25 for Thin Mess; $22 50@$22 75 for Western Prime Mess; $23@$23 25 for City do. do.; $20@$20 75 for Prime and Extra Prime, ℘ bbl. Sales were also reported of 1,000 bbls. New Mess, sellers' option, April delivery, at $25 ℘ bbl. Cut Meats have been quiet at former prices. Sales, 370 pkgs. at 14c.@15½c. for Hams, and 10½c.@11½c. for Shoulders, ℘ lb. Bacon is in light demand, at buoyant rates; sales have been reported since our last of 180 boxes at 12c. for Cumberlands; 13½c. for Short Rib; 13½c. for Long Clear; 14½c. for Short Clear, ℘ lb. Lard has been less active, but a shade firmer; sales have been reported since our last of 1,050 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 15½c.@16½c. for very inferior to choice, ℘ lb.; also small lots from store at 16¾c.@17c. ℘ lb. Dressed Hogs continue scarce and quiet at 11½c.@12½c. for City and 11c.@11½c. for Country, ℘ lb. Beef has been in less demand at $14@$20 for Plain Mess; $19 50@$23 75 for Extra do., and $9@$13 50 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 380 bbls. Tierce Beef continues very quiet, including Prime Mess at $33@$37, and India Mess at $38@$40 50 ℘ tierce; sales since our last, 135 tcs. Beef Hams have been in slack demand at from $36@$40 for poor to very choice; sales 235 bbls. Butter has been in light request at 48c.@58c. for poor to prime, 60c.@62c. for fancy State, and 33c.@50c. for inferior to choice Canada and Western, ℘ lb. Cheese is in moderate demand at 9c.@16½c., ℘ lb. We quote:

| BUTTER. | Per pound. |
|---|---|
| Chemung, Sussex and Chenango Counties Dairies, firkins | 55 @58 |
| Chautauqua, Cayuga and Delaware Counties Dairies, firkins | 53 @55 |
| Broome, Cortland, Steuben and other Counties, firkins | 50 @52 |
| Lewis and Jefferson Counties Dairies, Welsh tubs | 50 @52 |
| Ordinary State Dairies, firkins | 48 @50 |
| Ordinary State Dairies, Welsh tubs | 48 @50 |
| Half-firkin tubs State Dairies, fine to extra | 56 @60 |
| Half-firkin tubs State Dairies, fair to good | 52 @55 |
| Northern Pennsylvania Dairies, firkins and tubs | 48 @50 |
| Canada | 33 @40 |
| Canada Extra | 40 @43 |

| CHEESE. | |
|---|---|
| Factory Dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ℘ lb | 16 @16½ |
| Factory Dairies, fine quality, ℘ lb | 15 @16 |
| Factory Dairies, common to fair quality, ℘ lb | 13 @14 |
| Farm Dairies, fancy and extra quality, ℘ lb | 15 @16 |
| Farm Dairies, fair to good, ℘ lb | 13 @14 |
| Farm Dairies, common, ℘ lb | 10 @12 |
| Orange County, Skimmed Cheese, ℘ lb | 9 @10 |

SKINS—Deer have been moderately dealt in at easier prices. Receipts have been fair and the stock has been increased. We quote: Honduras, 42½c.@45c.; San Juan, 40c.@42½c.; Bolivar, 30c.@32½c.; Sisal, 45c.@46c.; Vera Cruz, 42½c.@45c.; Chagres, 42½c.@45c.; Puerto Cabello, 35c.@37½c.; Para, 47½c.@50c., gold, ℘ lb. Goat have been in active request from manufacturers and dealers, and the bulk of the desirable stock of Mexicans has been closed out at advancing prices; other descriptions, though not materially benefited in price, are in better demand. Prospective receipts are fair. We quote: Tampico, 40c.@45c.; Matamoras, 40c.@42½c.; Vera Cruz, 38c.@42½c.; Buenos Ayres, 28c.@30c.; Payta, 27c.@29c., gold, ℘ lb.; Curacoa, 35c.@39c., currency; Cape, 42½c.@45c., currency; Madras, 40c.@45c. each.

SUGARS—Are in very moderate request to-day at about previous prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 610 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 10½c.@13½c., and 290 boxes Havana, part at 11½c.@12½c. ℘ lb. Refined Sugars are in demand at from 14½c.@16½c. ℘ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 65,000 lbs. Tallow at 11½c.@12½c.; 51,000 lbs. Stearine at 15½c.@16½c.; 53,000 lbs. Grease at 9½c.@12½c. ℘ lb.

FREIGHTS—Have been very dull since our last. For Liverpool there were taken 600 bales Cotton at ¼d. by sail, and ½d.@5-16d. by steamer, ℘ lb.; 7,500 bushels Wheat, by sail, at 4½d. ℘ bushel, and 500 bbls. Pork, by steamer, at 3s. 6d. ℘ bbl. For Glasgow, 200 tcs. Beef, by steamer, at 6s. ℘ tierce. For Bristol, 250 bbls. Resin at 3s. ℘ 280 lbs.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESPECTABLE Scotch Protestant young woman as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; cut and fit, operate, &c.; good City testimonials; City or country. Call at No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-aged Scotch Protestant woman, a situation as invalid nurse; is well experienced in sickness; no objection to travel; can read and write: the best of reference. Apply at No. 321 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A LARGE NUMBER of well-recommended lady's maids, seamstresses, nurses, cooks of all kinds, chambermaids and waitresses; also young girls for housework. At BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT girl, a situation to cook, wash and iron; is not afraid of work; understands her business thoroughly, and has City references; wages $12. Office No. 506 6th-av., near 30th-st.

WANTED—BY A NICE, TIDY GIRL, A SITUATION to do general housework; can wash and iron nicely, make good bread and biscuit, and is willing and obliging; City references. Office, No. 506 6th-av., near 30th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chambermaid and to assist at washing and ironing, or to do general housework in a small family. Can be seen for two days at No. 208 East 45th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands her business thoroughly; bread and pastry and made dishes; best of City references; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 334 East 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, A situation; a good cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker; will do general housework, or as laundress; in City or country; good City reference. No. 384 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as first-class laundress in a private family; has the best of City references from her last employer. Call at No. 321 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WITH excellent City reference, a situation in the City, or a few miles in the country; makes excellent pastry, soups, and jellies, game and fancy dishes; does the coarse washing. Call or address No. 303 East 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE and experienced cook; also to assist with washing and ironing; understands her business thoroughly and has good City references. No. 77 East 10th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook by a woman who understands boning, larding, all kinds soups, game, &c.; has the best City references. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE AGED woman as nurse; understands the charge of an infant from birth; has lived in her former place ten years. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, with the best of reference, a few gentlemen's washing; also washing, ironing and cleaning done out by the day. Call at No. 140 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman, as laundress or chambermaid and laundress; best City reference. Can be seen at No. 214 East 12th-st., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE; IS A good seamstress; has reference; would go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 218 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as nurse; is capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth; best City reference. Call at No. 133 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; has best City reference from last place. Apply at 218 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

ALL WHO WANT COMPETENT HELP, male or female, for City or country, such as coachmen, grooms, waiters, laborers, servants, farmhands, gardeners, boys, cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, houseworkers, small girls, &c., can be immediately suited at CARPENTER'S Select Servants' Institute, 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

GOOD SERVANTS OF EVERY NATION, Scotch, English, Welsh, Irish and German, to be found at the Union Employment Office, No. 384 Bowery.

MRS. LOWE'S INSTITUTE FOR GERMAN servants, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY AN HONEST, INDUSTRIOUS, respectable woman, a situation as cook, who understands all kinds of family cooking; also soups, fish, meats, pastry, creams, and desserts of all kinds; and is an excellent baker; would assist with the washing if required; can give City or country reference. Call or address Mrs. LENON, No. 209 Elizabeth-st., one door from Bleecker-st.; can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AND INTELLIGENT middle-aged American lady from the country, without incumbrance; unexceptionable reference, a situation as housekeeper; no objection to going South or West. Address for three days, stating residence and where to be seen, Mrs. H. ASHBRIDGE, Station F., New-York.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE young girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do general housework in a small private family; can furnish the best of City references. Call No. 332 West 27th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Call at the basement door.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman a situation for chamberwork and fine washing, or waitress in a respectable family: no objection to the country; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 254 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th-avs., basement door.

WANTED—IN COUNTRY OR CITY, BY A cook, washer and ironer, a situation; would take the place of chambermaid and fine washer or waitress; can do housework. Apply at No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A DRESSMAKER, WHO GOES out by the day in families; would like to make a few more engagements; can cut, fit and trim perfectly. Apply at 204 West 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT person as chambermaid or waitress in a private family; has satisfactory City reference. Can be seen at No. 29 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERMAN girl to do general housework. No. 8 Eldridge-st., between Canal and Division sts., basement.

MALES.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY a German married man with one child; is a first-class florist and good vegetable gardener; can keep everything about a place neat and in good order; has good recommendation. Can be seen for two days at Bridgeman's seed-store, No. 876 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCHMAN, A SINGLE man, a situation as gardener, who is thoroughly acquainted with the business in all its branches; can give the very best recommendations; none but a first-class situation accepted. Apply to J. BUIST, at Reed & Buist's, No. 807 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PRACTICAL farmer, strictly temperate, who thoroughly understands farming in all its branches, vegetable gardening, &c.; wishes to engage with a gentleman as farmer and care-taker; best of references. Address E. W., Box No. 200 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER AND farmer by a married man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; greenhouses, graperies, &c.; capable of taking charge of a first-class gentleman's place. Address J. S. E., at Mr. Bridgeman's, No. 878 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AN AMERICAN, a situation as coachman; is a good groom and first-class driver; is well posted in City and vicinity; has no objection to the country; can furnish first-class reference, and will refer to last employer. Address O. M. C., Box No. 230 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a long-experienced and competent first-class groom and thorough driver; either City or country; willing to be useful; if required, can give first-class City reference from last employer. Address S. J., Box No. 195 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION in any business, either as porter or driving a cart or truck; wages not so much an object as a steady place; has ten years' recommendation from one of his employers and three years from his last place; security if required. Address J. C., Box No. 200 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER OR farmer, by a married man without children; is willing to make himself useful in either capacity; can give good reference from last employer. Address Box No. 1,986 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, SCOTCH, A situation as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business, the proper care of horses, harness and carriage; has the best of City reference. Address W. S., Box No. 212 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, SCOTCH, A situation as coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly; also general work about a gentleman's place; good reference. Address J. S., Box No. 157 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER and farmer by a married man; no incumbrance; his wife is a good cook and washer; understands the care of butter; the best of reference given. Address F. G., Box No. 215 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, A situation as first-class coachman; thoroughly understands his business; satisfactory references. Call or address, on Monday, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man as first-class coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; has first-class City and country reference. Address, for two days, J. M. S., Box No. 211 Times Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A single young man, who has had long experience in the care and treatment of horses; is willing and obliging; has the best City reference. Address M. D., Box No. 214 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as coachman and gardener; thoroughly understands his business; is willing to make himself useful; has good City reference. Address T. R., Box No. 196 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS gardener, single; understands his business in all departments; laying out new places; good knowledge of carpenter's tools; no cows or horses attended to. Address M. O., No. 105 East 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE man, as waiter in a private family or respectable boarding-house; has the best reference from his last place for honesty and sobriety; can be seen for two days. Address J. H., Box No. 135 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, OR gardener and farmer, by a man well versed in either capacity; draining or improving waste lands, or foreman in a mine or quarry. Address HENDERSON, No. 899 Broadway.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY a single man who thoroughly understands his business: greenhouses, flowers and vegetables; would take charge of farm in connection with garden. Address A. M., Box No. 214 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER AND farmer by a single man who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; is willing and obliging; the best of references given from his last place. Address S. S., Box No. 214 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, by a German with a small family; many years in this country; understands his business in all its branches—greenhouse, graperies, &c. Address or call at Mr. DOBLER'S, No. 32 East Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man, American, aged thirty, as vegetable gardener; understands grapes, lawn, &c.; is industrious and willing; a desirable person; would drive. Address A. G., Box No. 198 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a Protestant single young man; one who has many years' experience; good reference; no objection to the country. Call on or address J. H., No. 126 East 19th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS waiter in a private family; just disengaged in consequence of his employer going to Europe; has unexceptionable City reference. Address, for two days, G. C., Station F.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT COACHMAN, who is married, a situation; can give the highest testimonials as to character, capability, &c. Apply at No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, a situation as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; good references; no objections to the country. Address P. M., Box 217 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a single young man; understands his business; is willing and obliging; best City reference. Address J. W., Box No. 191 Times Office.

## HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A LADY TO TAKE CHARGE OF the ladies' and children's under-linen department of a large establishment; also, a first-class dressmaker; none but those thoroughly competent need apply. Address, with name and reference, Box No. 5,550 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A WELL-EDUCATED YOUNG MAN as assistant in a bank; must give highest testimonials as to integrity; write well; be correct and quick in figures; bonds required $10,000; salary low at first. Address Box No. 823 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S NO. 329 4TH-AV., three first-class cooks, several laundresses; also chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, cooks, washers and ironers, houseworkers, &c., for good places now open; City or country.

A LARGE NUMBER OF SITUATIONS are now open for first-class servants at BEDELL'S, Nos. 330 and 332 4th-av., corner of 25th-st., viz.: Ladies' maids, seamstresses, cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses and girls of all work.

WANTED—AS NURSE, A PROTESTANT young woman; must be experienced in the care of young children and have good City reference. Apply at No. 210 East 12th-st., from 9 to 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A SCOTCHMAN, WHO IS AN EXperienced farmer, desires to rent a productive farm near New-York City. Address, or apply to N. M., at Wm. Elting & Co.'s, No. 201 Fulton-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SCOTCH OR AMERICAN PROTestant woman as nurse, seamstress and to do light chamberwork. Apply at No. 463 West 22d-st., between 9 and 11 A. M.

WANTED—A GOOD FARMER TO WORK AND take charge of a farm; none but a competent man need apply. Apply, with reference, at No. 15 State-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CLERK, FAMILiar with the business of a law office; none other need apply. Address LEX, Box No. 158 Times Office.

WANTED—BY AN IMPORTING HOUSE, A thorough lace man to manage a department. Address Box No. 3,703 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS WHOLESALE hosiery store, a youth to learn the business; salary, first year, $150. Apply to B. O., Box No. 162 Times Office.

$10 A DAY FOR ALL—STENCIL TOOL SAMples free. Address A. J. Fullam, Springfield, Vt.

## MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS—A LARGE STOCK ON hand all ready for setting up in buildings, which must be sold in the next thirty days, at any price, on account of rebuilding. A. KLABER, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.

MARBLE MANTELS.—A FINE SELECTION at reduced prices, at S. KLABER'S manufactory, No. 52 1st-av., near 3d-st. Call before buying elsewhere.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—Half the price of marble. Send for a circular. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av. bet. 35th and 36th sts.

LADIES OR GENTLEMEN CAN DISPOSE of their cast-off wearing apparel, carpets, &c., at the highest market price, by calling or addressing a note to Mr. or Mrs. H. HARRIS, No. 164 7th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

# The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 23, 1868.



**Amusements this Evening.**

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
ROSEDALE. Characters by Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. George Holland, Miss Rose Eytinge, Mrs. Vernon, Miss Fanny Morant, Mrs. Clara Jennings, and others.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THE GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN. Mlle. Tostee as the Duchess.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THE WHITE FAWN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mlle. Emilie Rigl, Mlle. Schell, Miss M. Blake, Miss Lillie Whiting, and others.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
CAMILLE. Characters by Miss Kate Reignolds, Mr. G. C. Boniface, Mr. G. H. Clarke, &c.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
JOE. Mr. Chanfrau in four characters.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
THE ASSASSIN OF THE ROCKS and THE MIDNIGHT BANQUET.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE—EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIANISM AND CLASSIC OLYMPIC GAMES.

DODWORTH HALL.
No. 806 Broadway.
READINGS by Mr. HENRY S. SMITH.

LYRIC HALL.
No. 725 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.
TRENOR'S SOIREE DANSANTE.



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**Notice.**

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

**To Advertisers.**

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.


## NEWS OF THE DAY.

### EUROPE.

Capt. MACKAY has been sentenced to twelve years' imprisonment at hard labor.

The treaty with the United States has been approved by the Council of the North German Confederation.

The Austrian Upper Reichsrath has decided not to defer action upon the Civil Marriage bill until a change is made in the Concordat. The Austrian people are making enthusiastic demonstrations of joy in consequence of this action.

Gen. GARIBALDI, a cable dispatch informs us, has declined an appointment offered him by Secretary SEWARD.

Admiral FARRAGUT will be compelled to remain at Rome some weeks in consequence of illness.

Diplomatic intercourse between the Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs and the American Ambassador at Constantinople has been resumed.

### CONGRESS.

After the presentation of several petitions, in the Senate, Saturday, the Post-office bill was called up and, as amended, passed. The Army Appropriation bill was subsequently taken up, and the amendment of the committee agreed to. A bill for the reörganization of the Post-office Department was introduced. A resolution, embodying the thanks of Congress to Dr. I. J. HAYES for his successful attainment of the most northerly point of discovery on the North American continent, was offered and referred. The Army Appropriation bill was afterwards taken up again and discussed at great length, and subsequently the Indian Appropriation bill and a debate upon the additional impeachment rule engrossed the attention of the members until an adjournment was arrived at.

In the House, general debate in Committee of the Whole was the order of the day. Mr. BLAIR, of Michigan, addressed the House on the subject of Finance. A discussion upon the same subject followed. The question of the disposal by grant or sale of public lands was next touched upon, and afterward several members addressed the House in regard to guaranteeing to each State a Republican form of government, to the admission of Alabama, and to the purchase of Alaska. The recent mode of passage of the bill depriving the Supreme Court of appellate jurisdiction in reconstruction cases was, at a later hour, discussed for some time—a motion to adjourn subsequently prevailing.

### GENERAL.

About 7 o'clock on Wednesday evening last, while the men employed on the Fisher well at Island Run, near Smith's Ferry, Penn., were drawing the tubing, the gas caught fire, and in a few minutes the flames extended to a tank of oil near by. Very soon the hundred barrels of oil, wrapped in flames, came rushing down a deep gulch, threatening destruction to a dozen or more similar tanks and wells directly in its course. By great exertion dams were constructed, which held the burning oil, thereby saving a general destruction.

The cases of JOHN S. and GEORGE D. WISE, indicted for shooting Mr. E. A. POLLARD last September in Baltimore, which were assigned for trial in that city on the 19th inst., were informally passed over, it having been understood that Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON, the principal counsel for the accused, will be engaged at Washington for some time to come.

A gerrymandering bill has been introduced in the Ohio Legislature which, it is said, is designed to make a congressional district for VALLANDIGHAM. It is intended to add about 600 Democratic majority to the First District, and 1,200 Republican to the Second, in order to make the Third Democratic by about a thousand, to fix it for VALLANDIGHAM.

The Iowa Legislature has adopted a resolution memorializing Congress to prevent the erection of a railroad drawbridge at Council Bluffs, and to require the Union Pacific Railroad bridge, at that point, to be built so that steamers may pass under with perfect safety in the highest stage of water.

In the Rhode Island House of Representatives, on Friday, a special committee was appointed to examine the books of all the accounting officers of the State. An act was reported repealing the law which prohibits intermarriage between whites and blacks, and was laid on the table temporarily.

A dispatch from Little Rock, Ark., says the election has been completed in but few counties. Partial returns show a large falling off in the negro vote. The majority against the Constitution will be larger than was anticipated. The whites voted almost unanimously against it.

An article in the Raleigh (N. C.) *Sentinel* prepared, we learn, from official data, estimates the public debt of North Carolina, under the new Constitution, to be, on the 1st of July, 1869, $19,476,500, the interest on which, due on that day, will be $851,000, and is ordered to be paid by the Convention.

The Oregon Democratic State Convention on Saturday nominated Mr. J. S. SMITH for Congress. The Convention decided unanimously for Mr. PENDLETON for President. The platform adopted by the Convention is Conservative and Democratic.

A bill is now in the course of preparation by the Canadian Government, which will enable Americans to take out patents in the Dominion on the same terms as Canadians obtain patents in the United States.

Mr. JAMES LAWRENCE, of Trenton, N. J., died in his seat, Saturday afternoon, while riding on the Harlem Railroad about eighty miles up the river. The body was taken to the City and deposited in the Morgue.

The man supposed to be JAMES FARRIGAN, of Scranton, Penn., who stabbed three passengers on a train on Friday night, died in Buffalo Saturday morning.

JOHN W. ARNOLD, Secretary of the Louisville Hope Insurance Company, has been arrested on a charge of embezzling $7,000 of the Company's funds.

The new Constitution prepared by the Convention in Michigan last summer is to be submitted to the people for their adoption or rejection on the 6th of April next.

The propeller *Taylor* left New-York Saturday evening and arrived at Albany at 11 o'clock yesterday morning. There was but little ice in the river.

The opening of Croton Aqueduct proposals for sewer contracts, advertised for Saturday, was postponed till to-day.

The foreign imports at this port last week were heavier than for some time past. The total was $7,576,227.

Friday, April 10, has been set apart as a fast-day in Vermont.

A meeting of Germans was held at the Germania Assembly Rooms yesterday, at which it was resolved to send a memorial to the Rome Government of Mr. LEOPOLD VON BERWIRTH, Consul of Wurtemberg, requesting that he be removed from his office. His offence is a public expression in favor of the Excise law.

The steamship *Arizona* from Aspinwall, March 15th, arrived at this port yesterday. Our Colombia correspondent, whose letter will be found elsewhere, announces the death of President OLARTE.

The steamer *Connecticut* started for Troy last evening, and the *St. John* and *Drew* will resume their trips between New-York and Albany this week.

Marshal TAPPAN, of the Mayor's Office, granted 187 licenses last week, and received $581 50.

The mortality of the City during the week ending Saturday, at 3 P. M., was 412.

Produce and merchandise were, as a rule, comparatively quiet on Saturday. Cotton firm. Flour steady. Wheat and corn dearer. Provisions unsettled. Freights depressed.

## The Erie Directors of the State Legislature.

The peculiarity of the present contest between the directors of the Erie Railway and the stockholders who protest against their unauthorized and illegal proceedings, is the shameless hardihood with which the former defy the operation of the law. The mere fact of a breach of fiduciary responsibility on the part of managers of a great corporation is, unfortunately, not rare, nor confined to this country. It has been one of the bad features of the railway system on both sides of the Atlantic, and has been the cause of greater scandal and more serious disaster than have attached to any other class of investments.

But here, as in England, there has seldom been an attempt to consummate, by open and avowed resistance to law, the tricks and frauds which accident or other causes may have brought to light. King Hudson dared not essay the maintenance of his position after the discovery of the devices by which he had acquired it. He was deposed, compelled to disgorge portions of his ill-gotten gains, and driven for a time into the obscurity of a detected and disgraced offender. His case is but one of many, all leading to the same result. Mr. DREW and his abettors in the Erie conspiracy have inaugurated a new era in speculative trickery. They have not only abused their trust, and made the property of others the foundation of private gains, but they have insisted upon their right to uphold the wrong that has been done, and to perfect for their personal advantage the plans which are at once injurious to the corporation they were bound to protect, and in violation of the law under which it has its being. Found out, they are nevertheless persistent; brought to bay by legal authority, they creep stealthily away to another State, carry with them the books and money of the Company, and undertake by sheer force to frustrate the legal proceedings that have been instituted against them. A spectacle so disgraceful to the men who figure in it, so fatal to the public confidence in the Company they represent, and so certain to damage railway securities generally, has never before been witnessed in the United States or elsewhere.

With the personal question as between Mr. VANDERBILT and Mr. DREW we have no concern. As a mere contest for control in the management of the road, it has for us neither interest nor importance. The question which does concern everybody lies between Mr. DREW and the law, whose jurisdiction he evades and whose operation he resists. It is a contest for the supremacy of duly constituted authority, as against the lawlessness that disregards all authority save that of selfish trickery and brute force. The mere fact that these men have run away to Jersey City, notoriously and even avowedly to baffle proceedings that have been instituted against them, is enough to justify their banishment from the business world. It is a confession, not only that they have done what is unlawful, but that they intend, if possible, to keep possession of what they have unlawfully acquired. It is a notification of their resolve to work out the abuse of trust which they have begun, and to reap the full profits of the scheme which their own action has proved to be unlawful. With what propriety can any man having at heart the business honor of the City lend himself to the furtherance of this scheme, or indirectly play the part of copartner and abettor of those who have sought refuge beyond the North River?

On what pretence, moreover, can the Albany Assembly entertain a proposition to legalize the action of persons who have fled from the State? We could comprehend an application for an act giving sanction to a step taken in good faith by directors who were meanwhile willing to abide the course of law. Had they proceeded with an honest desire for the benefit of the stockholders, and assumed risks altogether in their interest, few would have disputed the equity of the proposal now made to the Legislature. But the present case has none of these palliating considerations. It will not bear the light of day. It is morally as well as legally bad. And when Messrs. DREW and Co., in insolent defiance of the law, transport their baggage to Jersey City, and carry through the Jersey Legislature an act designed to overcome the authority of New-York, they exclude themselves from the legislature of this State. Men who refuse to appear in the law courts of New-York have no solid standing-ground in its legislature. That body may consent to a rectification of mistakes, if those who committed them show themselves honest in their intentions; but it cannot properly recognize and legalize the acts of men who make themselves, practically, outlaws. They forfeit all title to consideration at Albany when they run away from the State to defeat the wholesome purposes of its laws. Mr. DREW has no right to appear by counsel in the Assembly, unless he is prepared to appear in person in the courts. And having fled to another State to get beyond their jurisdiction, he is manifestly not entitled even to a hearing before the Legislature or its committees.

## The Rebel Cotton Loan.

The English holders of Confederate bonds complain very bitterly of the action of our Government in preventing their redemption by the Southern States. We published yesterday a letter from Mr. WM. MORGAN, chairman of a committee of the bondholders, on this subject, and we observe that he has addressed similar communications to leading journals throughout the country.

Mr. MORGAN thinks the credit of the United States will suffer seriously from the action of the Government in this matter. We do not apprehend anything of the sort. If our Government will redeem *its own* obligations with scrupulous good faith, it will do all that is necessary to maintain its credit in the markets of the world. It might be a very generous act to pay, or allow the payment of, debts contracted for its own overthrow: but it is an act which would savor much more of folly than of magnanimity.

In lending their money to the Confederates the English Bondholders did all in their power to aid the rebellion. Their loans were acts of hostility to the United States Government. We might, with quite as much justice, be asked to pay all arrears due the rebel soldiers when the war was ended, as to pay, or permit the payment of, the loans contracted for the prosecution of the war. In making these loans the Bondholders were dealing with a community which had no recognized national existence. The Southern Confederacy was not recognized even as a *de facto* Government by any nation on the face of the earth. It had no power to incur a debt of any sort, or to bind its own people, much less the Government against which it was waging war, to its payment in any form. The Fenian organization had as much right to incur debts as the Southern Confederacy. Suppose, after the Fenian movement in Ireland has been suppressed, it should turn out that capitalists in the United States had loaned them a hundred millions of dollars to carry on their hostile operations against England; would England permit the Irish people to be taxed for the redemption of that debt?

Mr. MORGAN writes as if this money had been loaned to the Southern *States* as States,—taking cotton belonging to them as security. But the lenders knew perfectly well that they were not lending their money to them as States *of the Union*,—and that is the only character in which their right to contract debts can be recognized by the Government of the Union. Their right to contract debts for the purpose of overthrowing the Union, never has been recognized and never will be. And the cotton, which was pledged as security for the debt, did not belong to them while they were out of the Union, and fighting against it. It was property used for hostile purposes, and as such, liable to capture and confiscation, and that is the fate which actually befel it.

These bondholders were parties to the rebellion, and like the Southern rebels themselves, they took the chances of its success. Mr. MORGAN says the bonds were payable in cotton at sixpence a pound, "six months after the termination of the war." We do not think this was the phrase used in the transaction. The bonds, unless we are mistaken, were made payable in "six months after the recognition of the independence of the Confederacy." The faith on which the money was loaned was faith in the achievement of their independence. When that became impossible, all obligation ceased.

The Government of the United States has a right to protect the Southern States against the payment of obligations incurred in an insurrection against it. It has a right to prevent those who made themselves parties to that insurrection from profiting by it. It has a right to demand of the Southern States the payment of their fair share of the taxes required for its support; and it is in duty bound to prevent any such squandering of their resources upon the payment of debts which it was a crime for them to incur, as would deprive them of the ability to pay the taxes due to the National Government.

Mr. MORGAN and his constituents may rest assured that no event is less likely to happen in the future, than the repayment of money which they advanced in aid of the rebellion.

## The Nick of Time.

Some years ago Mr. DISRAELI, who, with all his small political successes, has ever kept his eye upon the great one before him, said, in a speech to the young men of Liverpool, that the great secret of success in life was to be ready for your opportunity when it came. No one who has seen the peculiar balance of parties in England of late, with the two large minorities of Conservatives and Liberals, and the swinging mass of make-weights undecided between the two, can doubt that Mr. DISRAELI's own opportunity has arrived. And if, by circumspectly adopting a really liberal policy, he gains to his ranks that important class who feel the necessity of progress while yet they wish to disturb as little as may be the foundations of the present system of affairs, he will at the same time prevent GLADSTONE from coming into the advantageous position of conservative-liberalism which he himself now occupies, obviate the possible reaction of the country into a Bright and Gladstone Liberal Administration, and secure his own personal preëminence as the successful statesman of the day. It is a difficult and delicate task, but one that seems to be expected at his hands, even by the leaders and journals of the Liberal Party, who are singularly backward about trying conclusions with him.

Mr. BOUVERIE, of the Opposition, in reply to Mr. DISRAELI's opening speech on the 5th of March, wherein he announced, in so many words, that his Administration should follow "a liberal policy," objected to that gentleman's capacity as governing Minister, because his party could not command a clear majority. But on the other hand, speaking of the Liberals, he said in effect, "we are a rabble; our leader won't lead, and our followers won't follow." Both sides, therefore, despite the objurgations and scornful denunciations which Mr. DISRAELI's special acts may successively incite, do really look to him for a solution of the intricate problem which has arisen in England. It must be dexterously and boldly dealt with by a man who appreciates both the necessity for action and the desirability of deliberation—or else it must end in violent disturbances. It may be that not even so shrewd and brave a man as DISRAELI can harmonize these conflicting elements, and that in Old England, as well as in Young America, the advance of democracy must be at bitter cost of the blindly resisting oligarchy. If so, he will but put off the evil day.

But his grand opportunity stands before him, and whatever faults he may seem to commit, until he makes some overwhelming mistake, this calculating, self-seeking, but broad-minded, wisely generous politician has united upon himself the expectations, if not the hopes, of the majority of his countrymen.

## The Trip of the Miantonomoh.

In sending to the House the bill of expenses for Mr. FOX's trip to Europe in the *Miantonomoh*—a bill of $171,366 98—the Secretary of the Navy says that all other expenses were met by the officers themselves, but suggests that they might well have been paid by the Government. We cannot concur entirely in this opinion. Mr. FOX had a very good time indeed on his jaunt, and his brother-officers also seemed to enjoy themselves very much. Had these latter insisted that Capt. FOX should stand the total expense of the balls, dinners and receptions, it would have been a matter to be settled between him and them. Unquestionably, but for his presence, these expenses would not have been incurred. But to make the Government bear such expenses would be a bad precedent. What the Government furnished to the trip is sufficiently included in the sum already cited.

Mr. FOX's case is of course entirely different from Admiral FARRAGUT's. The latter is a naval hero of world-wide renown. His fame is the nation's, and his triumphal progress along the shores of Europe is a sort of representative triumph for his country. But Mr. FOX's duties as Assistant Secretary of the Navy kept him in the Bureau at Washington, and not in the conflicts of the war. He discharged his duties acceptably; but, though very important, they were not of a character to require international recognition. We do not, of course, allude to the fact that Mr. FOX delivered the Congressional vote of thanks to the Czar, as evidently that errand did not require so well-appointed and remarkable an expedition, nor the use of an iron-clad, nor even anything more than the ordinary transmission of the document through the usual diplomatic channels. It did not even require the use of a special messenger, much less of a naval expedition. It turned out very well, however, that he took over the document.

We hardly think it advisable, therefore, to make Mr. FOX's trip the occasion for a new rule about naval expenses in receptions and feastings. The *Miantonomoh* went to Europe, and exhibited herself in every detail to the naval constructors, engineers and artillerists of foreign Powers, who had any curiosity to inquire into either the strong or weak points of our system of defence. If we remember aright, Capt. BYTHESEA, of the Royal Navy, went over with her, and informed himself, as far as possible, of her sea-going qualities. This was done with the same national frankness, doubtless, as that which furnished a 15-inch gun for the British artillerists to experiment upon at Shoeburyness, which escorts foreign officers through our dock-yards and arsenals, *and* which has furnished to European Powers *all* our weapons of all sorts, the fruits of inventive genius and experience during the war. In this unselfish way, too, the *Miantonomoh's* trip became useful to other nations as well as our own; if they do not choose to copy or improve upon her, it cannot be because they have not studied her. Even this consideration, however, fails, like the very pleasant and agreeable courtesies of the trip, to convince us that its private bills should be charged against the Government. Let matters stands where they are, and all parties will be satisfied.

## The Mississippi Levees Again.

We have referred more than once to the subject of the Mississippi Levees, and have expressed our regret that the question should come before Congress in a limited form, instead of being considered and acted upon in a general and comprehensive manner, such as its importance and magnitude demand. The bill introduced in the Senate on Monday by Mr. FOWLER would seem to indicate that some definite and proper plan for the work has at last been thought of; and if the bill is such as we presume it to be, we trust that there will be no difficulty in Congress agreeing upon it. As to the national necessity of the levees being permanently rebuilt, no better arguments could be presented than those embodied in the memorial presented to Congress more than a year ago by the Levee Commissioners of the State of Louisiana. The Commissioners say:

> "Few persons unacquainted with the topography of the country through which the Mississippi flows to the ocean, can form any adequate idea of the destructive character of a single break or crevasse in the levee. For more than one thousand miles from the sea, the highest cultivable land on the borders of that river is found immediately upon its banks. During the annual floods, the water is from twelve to eighteen feet higher than the adjoining lands, the river being kept between its banks by artificial embankments, called 'levees,' which is the same with all the cultivable lands on the outlets from that river, of which there are a great many at greater or less distances apart, such as the Atchafalaya, the Lafourche, the Manchac, and others, forming a system of basins many hundred square miles in extent. A single break of a hundred yards in width of any one of the levees surrounding such basins will cause the overflow of all the land within it, destroying everything in the shape of crops on the land overflowed."

By this statement it appears that more than one-half of the cultivable lands in Louisiana are liable to be submerged, and the memorial informs us that during the floods of 1865 and 1866 such was the case. The value of the crops destroyed by two breaks, a short distance above Baton Rouge, in the latter year, was over thirty million dollars; and a district—one of the most fertile in the State—of fifty miles in width and over one hundred in length, was submerged for many months. The product peculiar to a large portion of the country protected by the levees is sugar, and prior to the war this section alone furnished nearly the entire amount of that article, as well as of molasses, consumed in the United States. The overflow, however, of 1865 and 1866 rendered the lands uncultivable, and since then there has been scarcely any yield of these articles whatever. The area of cotton lands liable to be submerged extends from the mouth of the Red River up the Mississippi, on both sides, a distance of one thousand miles, having a mean breadth of at least three miles on either bank, thus giving an area of six thousand square miles. This land being entirely of alluvial formation is wonderfully productive, readily growing one bale of cotton to the acre, which is, as a general thing, an under estimate.

Of the capacity of that portion of Louisiana submerged during the last few years, and constantly liable to be so, in the production of sugar, the Commissioners say that during the year 1860, about five hundred thousand hogsheads, averaging one thousand pounds each, were produced, which at the minimum value of ten cents per pound, would produce the sum of fifty million dollars. The cultivation and manufacture of that sugar also at the same time produced an average of seventy gallons of molasses to each hogshead, making thirty-five million gallons, which at the minimum price of sixty cents per gallon, would produce the sum of twenty-one million dollars. With the internal revenue duty of one per cent. per pound on sugar and three cents per gallon on molasses, the Treasury would receive more than six million dollars annually from the cultivation of sugar alone.

Of that portion devoted to cotton culture, and subject to overflow, taking the State of Louisiana, the statistics of 1860 show that there were produced in thirty-six parishes, either wholly or in part, five hundred and thirty-eight thousand and fifty bales, averaging four hundred pounds per bale—being about one-tenth of the entire cotton crop of the United States, which would give a sum at present prices of over fifty million dollars, which, either directly or indirectly, would yield a revenue to the Government. Indeed, it may be safely stated, laying aside all other considerations, that in aiding or adopting some comprehensive system for reclaiming and protecting the lowlands of the Mississippi States, the Government would increase its revenues ten or twelve millions annually. With the main features of Senator FOWLER's bill we are as yet unacquainted, but if it is intended, as we presume it to be, to accomplish a great work in a general and comprehensive manner, we trust it may become a law.

## MINOR TOPICS.

How comes on the Congressional investigation into what Mr. Justice FIELD said at the dinner-table in Washington about the constitutionality of the Reconstruction acts? Why does the Committee trifle thus with the sacred interests of the nation, in delaying the momentous inquiries which it was ordered to make into the matter? Are Judges of the Supreme Court to understand that the country is losing its interest in this matter, and that they will be allowed to indulge in dinner-table conversation hereafter with impunity? Are they at liberty to infer that Congress has abandoned its system of having their private actions watched and their words taken down? Has the vigilance of that body relaxed and grown fatigued? Or can they only attend to one "great criminal" at a time?

The Petersburg (Va.) *Index* is quite right in assuming that we "bear no malice" toward the Southern people, whose impatient and passionate denunciation of Radical rule we have sometimes censured. On the contrary, we have done everything in our power, and not without sacrifices, to promote their welfare, and aid in averting from them some of the severe consequences of their own misconduct. For the Southern people owe it to themselves as well as to justice to remember that, but for their rash and treasonable attempt to overthrow the Government and destroy the Union by force of arms, they would not have been subjected to any of the measures of punishment which they now deplore. We should have been very glad if those who have the control of public affairs had been more content with their victory over the rebellion, and less disposed to prolong its evils for the sake of punishing its authors. But it is but just to remember that the South is primarily the author of its own misfortunes.

A writer in the *Evening Post* says that if the people of this City would look into the matter of an underground railroad, they "would form a procession from here to Albany during the present session and there stand till the law gave them a charter." If they would get into the habit of looking after any of the affairs of the City in which they are interested, instead of leaving them wholly to the adventurers who expect to make money out of them, things would go better than they do.

The whisky ring seems determined to fight for its impunity and its profits. The Eastern Judicial District is the only one where as yet any active and effectual steps have been taken for the suppression of their outrageous frauds, and several cases, including one of a revenue officer indicted for swindling, are pending in that Court. All other means of evading a trial having failed, a bill has now been introduced into Congress to abolish the Court! We shall be a little curious to observe by whom it is supported.

A new political disease seems to have broken out among the Democracy of New-Hampshire—that of "bolting regular nominations." A Democratic State Senator has been defeated in this way at the late election. Very emphatic and vehement denunciations are uttered against the parties who seem to have fallen victims to the attack, and party vengeance is loudly invoked on their heads. They will probably either be brought back to their allegiance or extirpated.

We were mistaken in saying that the proprietors of the Stafford pavement have accepted the offer of the Nicolson pavement people for a test of the comparative merits of the two kinds of pavement. The latter, it will be remembered, offered through our columns to divide Cortlandt-street between the two, and the owners of the one which should wear out first were to pay for both. This offer the Stafford people have not accepted or noticed in any way. The Stafford pavement has never been tried anywhere, while the Nicolson pavement has been tested by trial for many years in several cities of the West. The Common Council, we observe, is authorizing its use in various short streets of the City, and has authorized the Stafford pavement to be laid down in the Seventh-avenue. It is up-town, in the larger avenues, and mainly for carriages and light vehicles, that the wooden pavement is the most required.

The Western papers are quoting a sentence from one of BEN. WADE's political speeches to show what his position will be, when he becomes President, on the Bond question. He is reported to have said:

> "Now they talk of taxing these bonds. When a man talks that way, look him in the face, and you look in the face of a penitentiary bird. I would not trust such a man as that in my sheep pasture after dark. None but a Democratic demagogue would have the face to propose such a thing."

This is tolerably explicit, at all events. It does not look as if President WADE would be likely to make Gen. BUTLER Secretary of the Treasury.

The public is perfectly familiar with the systematic and enormous scale upon which the Government has been robbed by evasions of the tax on whisky. JOHN DEVLIN, one of the heaviest and most successful of this class of operators, has been convicted and sentenced to the Penitentiary for *two years* and a fine of $500 for his violations of the law in this regard. These violations were systematic, intentional and utterly without excuse or defence. The fine amounts to nothing as a penalty, but the imprisonment will convey a wholesome lesson to the very large army of men engaged in similar proceedings throughout the country. They have acted, hitherto, as if the law were not intended to be obeyed, and as if the judiciary were either unable or unwilling to enforce it. The case of Mr. DEVLIN may correct this misapprehension.

Some journals in different sections of the country think it really worth their while to refute by argument the silly report that Chief Justice CHASE is really thinking of becoming the candidate of the Democratic Party. They must know very little either of that party or of Gov. CHASE. Not one-tenth of the party could be induced to favor his nomination, nor could one-third of them be induced to vote for him if nominated. And if both nomination and election were to be unanimous, we doubt whether he would accept the office as the representative of that party. The Democracy will run JEFF. DAVIS before they run Gov. CHASE.

The Arkansas returns look just now as if the Constitution had been defeated. If so, the Convention will have only itself to blame. The Arkansas Constitution contained precisely the same provisions which caused the rejection of the Alabama Constitution, and, in one or two cases, the very language of the latter was adopted. Two or three provisions defeated the work of the Alabama Convention; and the Arkansas Constitution was not finished until the result in the other State was known. It seemed good to the delegates, however, not to reconsider the more questionable features of their own labors, even in the light which the Alabama elections cast. Hence it will not be surprising if the vote is close; and, as we said, if the Constitution is defeated, it will be the fault of the delegates.

Our Georgia correspondent lately wrote that "one of the resolutions passed in Convention gives Congress an amending and revising power over the Constitution." This is very kind and liberal on the part of Georgia, and we are half inclined to think that Congress may exercise that power. Mr. BRYANT, we are told, "insisted that it was exactly the thing to give Congress this authority," and his views prevailed. Again we say, this was all very generous, but it discloses a confusion of ideas as to the relation of Congress to reconstruction, which required this sort of "enabling" act to be passed. It also gives a clue to one or two pieces of proposed legislation in that Convention, which were evidently conceived in the faith that Congress had no right of revision, and therefore might be safely disregarded.

As regards that business of Impeachment, the ladies are beginning to "sail in." Mrs. SWISSHELM, of the Pittsburg *Gazette*, hears that Mrs. SPRAGUE is certainly about to earwig and coax her old father, the Chief Justice, in behalf of the accused President, and now Mrs. SPRAGUE shall be shown up. Did she not once, in her maiden years, when her father was Governor of Ohio, intercede with him on behalf of some defaulter, who was a very handsome man? And furthermore, once at a White-House reception, when Mrs. LINCOLN asked why Mrs. SPRAGUE did not come oftener to see her, the latter hoped Mrs. LINCOLN would find time to come to see her some day—plainly putting herself on a level with "the first lady of the land." But Mrs. SPRAGUE is now informed that if she could get the better of Mrs. LINCOLN, she will fare differently in any collision with Mrs. B. WADE—this lady, though of a plain, unpretending appearance, being a woman who could easily put down assumption. What a pity it is that all our newspapers are not edited by ladies like Mrs. SWISSHELM—they would then be so entirely free from spicy personalities!

## AMUSEMENTS.

### Musical.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

One of the most disastrous weeks of the entire Winter season was brought to an end on Saturday afternoon, to the relief, we expect, of every one concerned in it. Mr. MAX STRAKOSCH, no doubt, did the best that seemed to him possible; but he must see by this time that two singers, even when they are of the calibre of Mme. LA GRANGE and Signor BRIGNOLI, do not constitute an opera company. Something is due to the public sense of propriety on the subjects of orchestra and chorus, and both these forces were from beginning to end wretchedly inadequate. We know well enough that they were formed from the best material; but in the chorus the material was not sufficient, and in the orchestra it was badly handled. The opera on Monday ("Un Ballo in Maschera") was a cheerless exhibition of absolute slovenliness. The stage—which after all is not a very extensive one—was vacant and dreary as the house itself. In the conjuration scene of the second act, and in the ball-room scene with which the opera terminates, the departure of a single individual would have been noticed. Indeed, so dispiriting were the numbers present that they naturally clung to each other, and it was only by a species of operatic gravitation that they found their way to different spots on the scene. It would have been impossible to throw themselves off by one's and two's. The ball-room was absolutely ludicrous, partly from the demented gamboling of the dancers (chorus of course) and the ineffectual efforts of the conductor to get at the music, which, it will be remembered, is here entangled with essential dance themes. Such shameful bungling deserves no sort of consideration. Nor are we sorry, despite our sympathy for Mr. STRAKOSCH, to know that this rudimental way of giving opera has again failed. During the past twelve or eighteen months operatic management has, we regret to say, been steadily going downwards. It has got to that point where the public refuses to follow. CATALINI, when asked what constituted an opera company, said, "My wife and a few puppets." A similar idea prevails, it would seem, now. The puppets, however, have become fewer, and there is no Mdme. CATALINI in the case. Italian opera is, we are aware, a dangerous and delicate institution. It has to be nursed and supported in its infancy, and held up by the scruff of its neck in the somewhat ricketty manhood which it has now attained. But we fear the body has slipped from the coat, and it is a scarecrow which we are called upon to admire and protect.

Every manager has his theory of management, and we do not doubt that Mr. STRAKOSCH has his also. He must be only too painfully aware that it has failed. The success which he achieved at the opening was at best but a success of curiosity. It attached itself to the house in which he played, (PIKE's,) and then languidly bestowed itself upon the three stars who composed the feeble galaxy of his troupe—Mme. LA GRANGE, Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPS and Signor BRIGNOLI. It is with no disrespect to individuals, but out of regard to art, that we say there was not one of this trio who deserved the consideration and encomium displayed in the ordinary notices of the press concerning each and all of them. There was a generous disposition to keep opera alive, so that even the mild lunacy of deploying such artists by one's two's and three's, was forgiven. People were willing to persuade themselves that Mme. LA GRANGE was really the greatest artist living, excepting, perhaps, Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPS, who has been literally drenched with praise; they listened ecstatically to Signor BRIGNOLI's plaintive warblings, and demanded defiantly if any one had ever heard such another *mezzo voce*; and a few hardy spirits even endeavored to edge in a word for Signor SUSINI, but they were instantly led forth to execution. Then came the epoch of the cumbrous HERRMANNS, who was mendaciously announced as the "world-renowned" basso, and whose claims were also endorsed. But all was in vain. The public refused to profit by the opportunity. It had heard for itself, and slumbered peacefully.

"Robert le Diable" when announced last season and this, drew good houses. There was an awakening hope that a really grand opera and a known favorite of New-Yorkers might receive adequate treatment. Two of the worst performances ever given were the result on this occasion the principal artists even did not escape censure. Signor BRIGNOLI's *Robert* has lost such little force as it ever possessed, and is now thin and jerky to a painful degree. Herr HERMANN's was by no means a good *Bertram*, although next to *Mephistopheles* this is is unquestionably his best part. The *Alice* of Mme. LA GRANGE was an artistic and graceful rendering of a *rôle* which has now almost passed beyond the limits of her *repertoire*. This and the *Isabella* of Miss MCCULLOCH were the redeeming features of performances which were open not only to the objections we have taken, but to graver ones. The chorus was inadequate in numbers and incompetent in study, and the orchestra exceeded all former misdeeds, and covered itself with confusion and shame. Can it be surprising, then, that the public, clinging to this last hope, and finding it vain, should abandon an enterprise which, in this and other respects, had failed to fulfill its promises.

Mr. MAX STRAKOSCH's theory was that two or three good leading artists, properly introduced, would draw, and that the rest was immaterial. We arrive at this conclusion from the fact that the *rest* never was material in the representations. It is hardly worth while to moralize on such a case. It is the old story of CATALINI. We are simply glad that it has failed, and we trust that any future speculation having the same scope may share the same fate.

There were two features of interest in Friday's performance. Mlle. STELLA BONHEUR appeared successfully as *Maffio Orsini*, and Signor BRIGNOLI produced an orchestral piece which he was pleased to call "A Grand Romantic Symphony." The lady, as we indicated on the occasion of her *rentrée* has greatly improved. Her voice has gained strength, and she delivers it with force and effect. It is so large, however, that it still needs moderating by constant use. She has ability as an actress, and an appearance that is prepossessing. Her rendering of the *rôle* was excellent. In the *Brindisi* she received, as a matter of course, an *encore*, and elsewhere was warmly applauded. Signor BRIGNOLI's work is a symphony simply in the Italian sense of the word. Its form is harmless, scarcely approaching the innocent severity of the overture. The themes, which fluctuate between a barcarolle and a serenade, have evidently been selected with care. They are sweet and melodious, and are treated in a dashing and spirited way by the composer. The connecting links do not display much range of thought or facility of invention, and some of the phrases are so obviously borrowed that their recurrence is laughable, from the fact that every one recognizes them. But this is a common fault with young composers. Sig. BRIGNOLI has succeeded in producing a sonorous orchestral piece, heavily laden with brass effects, but likely to please a mixed audience. The handsome tenor presided in the orchestra. On Tuesday (to-morrow) evening the company appears at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, and subsequently will resolve itself into a concert troupe. The opera is "Lucrezia Borgia." Sig. BRIGNOLI's piece will again be played "under the immediate direction of the composer."

ORATORIO.

Mr. HARRISON's series of great oratorio performances was brought to an end on Thursday night, when "Elijah" was performed to one of the largest audiences that ever assembled within the walls of Steinway Hall. The choruses were rendered by the members of the New-York Harmonic Society; there was an orchestra, and the vocal parts were filled by Mme. PAREPA-ROSA, Mrs. JENNY KEMPTON, Mrs. REED, Miss HUTCHINGS, Mr. GEORGE SIMPSON, Mr. F. N. SCOTT, Mr. J. R. THOMAS and Mr. HENRY TUCKER. The orchestra, it may be premised, was far too weak for the other forces—a defect which we trust will be remedied next season. The success of the present entertainments demonstrates that there is a large and increasing taste for oratorio music. Mr. HARRISON has cultivated it to a point from which he cannot now recede. He has given us the best oratorio singer in the English language; he has conquered the scruples of our local societies, and has introduced the orchestra as a regular feature, where formerly it was regarded as an exceptional one. A just balance requires more instruments, which we have no doubt will in due time be forthcoming.

The performance was a good one. It lacked the quality of perfect smoothness, but it was often vigorous, and even magnificent. The famous chorus in the first part, "Baal we cry unto thee," has never been sung better in this country, and "He Watches over Israel" and the "Praise be to God" were exquisitely and even tenderly rendered. The strain of the work seemed to tell toward the end, but not sufficient to mar a most meritorious effort on the part of the Harmonic Society, to whose capable and energetic director, Mr. L. F. RITTER, much praise is due. Mme. PAREPA-ROSA is unapproachable in this style of music, and she excels in this particular work. The aria, "Hear ye Israel," could not have been sung better. Mrs. KEMPTON, although evidently nervous, surprised every one by the beauty of her voice and the dramatic earnestness which she infused into the music. Mr. J. R. THOMAS was in capital voice, and sang like a musician whose sympathies are with the music. Mr. GEORGE SIMPSON, unquestionably the best oratorio tenor in the country, achieved a perfect success in his first recitative and aria "If with all your hearts," and in the splendid recitative of the second part, "Man of God." The concerted pieces in which the other artists were engaged went awry on more than one occasion; but for practical purposes it is right to record the performance as a good one, far above what we have, until this season, been in the habit of hearing. Mr. F. J. CONOLLY presided at the organ with much ability.

SYMPHONY SOIREE.

The fifth and last of Mr. THEODORE THOMAS' orchestral concerts took place at Steinway Hall, Saturday evening. On such a hyperborean occasion it was unreasonable to expect a large attendance. There were more devotees, however, than could have been expected. The programme opened with the overture to "Benvenuto Cellini," by BERLIOZ. The work has all the characteristics of this famous master of orchestral effect. Its motives are clear, and they are developed with the steady hand of an expert. The school of the future has borrowed much from BERLIOZ who, in the estimation of many, already belongs to the school of the past. In one respect neither WAGNER nor LISZT can approach him—in the power of arriving at a grand climax by steadily measured strides. BERLIOZ is never out of breadth, nor does he turn sommersets on the highways for coppers. His mind is occupied with an object, and the romantic fancies that surround it help him to its attainment. The present overture is one of the best, as it is also one of the longest, from his pen.

The *Gretchen* movement, from the "Faust" Symphony by LISZT, was the instrumental piece which succeeded the above. The entire work was given last season by Mr. THOMAS, when, if we remember rightly, the verdict was on the whole favorable. There are some things in the world which must be bolted bodily—such, for instance, as a bolus. To take it periodically in portions destroys not only the effect which might be produced by the whole, but excites a feeling which cannot be called agreeable. And this seems to be the case with the "Faust" Symphony. The virtue of *Gretchen* is ghastly when separated from the philosophical scoundrelism of *Faust* and the triumphant deviltry of *Mephistopheles*. The movement describing the maiden's plight opens with a dismal catterwaul on the wood instruments—whence is eliminated a melody of no earthly proportions, but of such kind as to enable the composer to make himself at home in all the keys. Henceforth this is his purpose; not onward and climactric, (like BERLIOZ,) but to climb or drop from twig to twig of the major and minor scales. There is immense skill displayed, and great deliberation required in this exercise, but it is rather tiresome in the end. Indeed, LISZT is rapidly becoming the Frankenstein of music. He is a monster whom we have raised in our midst, and who rages somewhat too furiously.

What a pleasure to step from the foundry—where the tumult of industry deafens the ears—into the fresh air, where genius deliberately takes its pleasure! How vast and immeasurable the distance between LISZT and BEETHOVEN! The glorious "Eroica" Symphony ended the concert, a work open and free as the heavens, human as the heart of man, wise as the world would have wisdom, and, withal, playful as a child. It is only necessary to say of this work, as, indeed, we may add of those already noticed, that the execution was admirable.

The vocalist was Mme. PAREPA-ROSA. She sang

an effective scena and aria by RUBINSTEIN (very much in the style of MENDELSSOHN) in a way which secured its acceptance. The piece is well built, but the slow movement is pretty almost to triviality. Mme. ROSA also sang the eternal cavatina "Und ob die Wolke" from "Der Freyschutz."

FRENCH COMIC OPERA.

We must impress upon our readers that Mme. TOSTEE gives the last three performances of "La Grande Duchesse," at the Theatre Francais, to-night, to-morrow and on Wednesday nights. This is final. On Thursday Mr. BATEMAN produces "La Belle Helene,"—a work which every one expects will rival the Duchess in popularity.

OLE BULL.

Notwithstanding the snow-storm on Saturday, Mr. OLE BULL's *matinee* was well attended. The gentleman's magical playing produced the usual enthusiasm, and drew forth the usual number of *encores*. He will give three entertainments during the present week, the first to-morrow (Tuesday) evening; the second and third on Saturday afternoon and evening.

STEINWAY HALL.

The twenty-fifth Sunday concert at this establishment, last evening, attracted the customary brilliant attendance. Mme. GAZZANIGA and Signor ARDAVANI were the vocalists, and sang excellently. Miss ALIDE TOPP was the pianist, and acquitted herself brilliantly. We lack space to dwell at further length on this fine entertainment.

## Theatrical.

Much that is entertaining, and a little that is new, is offered in the theatres this week. As the season eats its way into Lent and the week for sackcloth and ashes nears, the managers get charry of their novelties. These are reserved for the Easter jubilee. Somehow or another the attendance in the theatres thins considerably as this solemn Christian time wears on, although it is popularly supposed that Christians never go to a theatre, and, therefore, their seasons and customs ought not to influence the fortunes of the playhouse one way or another.

Mr. DE WALDEN's new drama, with the aggravatingly limited name of "Joe," will be produced at the Broadway Theatre to-night. Mr. CHANFRAU is to sustain four characters in the play.

A tide of new popularity has set in strongly for Mr. WALLACK's drama of "Rosedale." That very picturesque piece will be acted at Wallack's Theatre every evening this week, and the pretty girls of New-York and their mammas are anxiously waiting for the first *matinee*.

The new pantomime prospers exceedingly at the Olympic. "Humpty Dumpty" here sits upon a wall of public favor, from which he can have no immediate fall. Mlle. LEAH, a dancer new to this city, has been introduced, and takes a share of the applause that is given to the ballet. There are afternoon performances of the ballet on Wednesday as well as Saturday.

The 67th performance of the "White Fawn" will be given at Niblo's Garden to-night.

Mr. and Mrs. EDWIN BLANCHARD, with their trained dogs, will be the stars at the Bowery Theatre during the current week. A combination of dancing talent has also been secured by the manager, and Mlle. BONZATI, Miss TERESA BERRY and Miss WILSON will appear every evening.

Miss KATE REIGNOLDS enters upon a fifth week at the New-York Theatre to-night. It will be the last of her present engagement, as the season closes here on Saturday next. This evening Miss REIGNOLDS will appear as *Camille*.

An entertaining monster is to make its *debut* in a one-horse act at the New-York Circus to-night, under his American name of "The Cynocephalus." This foreign creature is expected to excite as much curiosity here as he did in Paris.

"Pale Janet" will be produced at Banvard's Museum, and will be the attraction of the week.

An entertainment varied with song, recitation and comedy, is in preparation, to be given at Steinway Hall, on Monday next, the 30th, for the benefit of the Boone family. The recent sad accident in the lives of these unfortunate people must yet be fresh in the recollection of the public. Setting aside the instincts of charity, which should be lively upon this appeal, the performance which is to be provided should be attractive and certainly will be entertaining. It will be principally given by Mrs. BOONE and her children in person—and their talents have heretofore been passed upon by critical audiences.

## Abyssinian Telegrams.

The London newspapers print their telegraphic news dispatches just as they come, adding in foot notes such explanations as may be necessary to explain a doubtful sentence. Thus the London *Times*, of March 5, printed precisely as it was received the following dispatch from the New-York *Herald's* correspondent in Abyssinia:

"ANTALO, Feb. 15.—Arrived with advance brigade. Short halt made here. Then Magdala. NAPIER meets KASSAI of Tigre on the 20th to propose peace. Grand review of native chiefs then. Envoy from KASSAI treated badly by MEREWETHER. Peace doubtful. We are in enemy's country now. Stragglers shot. Six Arabs shot. Enemy mutilated [them] horribly. Three English officers disappeared. THEODORE advancing with 30,000 men. He cannot march over three miles a day. WAEREITE* and MENELEK surround Magdala. News from prisoners last week; all well. No forage beyond Antalo. Fifteen days' short marches to Magdala."

*As received.

The following is the *Herald's* version of the same dispatch, printed on the same day, March 5. It is dated March 4, and is from the London agent of that paper:

The special correspondent of the New-Yord *Herald* accompanying the expedition furnishes army news dated at Anaolo, on the 15th of February, forwarded to London by telegram from Suez dated on the 28th ult. He states that the advance of the British army was within fifteen days' march of Magdala. Gen. NAPIER met KASSAI, the Tigre chief, on the 20th of February. The chief made an offer of peace with the British for himself and his people, which was accepted by the English commander. This important proceeding was followed by a grand army review, at which KASSAI and other native warriors attended. Col. MEREWEATHER, of the English army, had previously treated an envoy of KASSAI uncourteously and the peace was doubtful.

The enemy (King's troops) shot some stragglers from the Queen's force and also put to death six Arabs. The bodies of all the dead were mutilated in the barbarous manner customary with the Abyssinians in time of war. Three British officers were missing.

The *Herald* correspondent also reports that King THEODORUS was advancing from his camp at the head of 30,000 soldiers; but he marched only three miles each day.

Menelek, supplied by other chiefs, was said to have invested the royal stronghold of Magdala with 40,000 men.

News had been received from the captives at Anaolo during the previous week.

No forage was to be had for the cattle beyond Anaolo, where the *Herald's* dispatches were dated.

The London editor will hardly recognize the dispatch in its American dress, and we think he would be a good deal astonished by the liberal translation of "Washaita" into "supplied by other chiefs."

## Strike of Shoemakers in Marlborough, Mass.

*From the Worcester Gazette, March 21.*

The shoemakers in Marlborough have been on a strike for a few days past, and it was thought at first that matters would flow along in a peaceful channel. The strikers, however, soon determined to prevent men from working who should come to take their places. This determination they carried out to the letter. On Thursday they found a man at work, and forthwith they commenced to beat him, continuing it for so long a time that the man was nearly killed outright there and then. It was currently reported last evening that he died on Friday of his injuries. The condition of the strikers' families is pitiful; many of them are almost starved because their fathers, husbands and brothers refuse to work. No progress has yet been made toward an amicable adjustment of the difficulty.

## The Case of Ketchum,

*From the Albany Evening Journal of Saturday.*

The Governor has finally decided to refuse a pardon to KETCHAM, the forger, whose confinement in Sing Sing prison has been an occasion of the utmost chagrin to the aristocracy with which he was connected, and for whose release from imprisonment such efforts have been made as are rarely put forth in behalf of a criminal.

GEN. GRANT'S LAWSUIT.—In the Supreme Court yesterday, the case of U. S. GRANT *vs.* JOSEPH W. WHITE was submitted on brief. The decision will probably be rendered on Monday next. The suit is for the possession of a farm in Dent's settlement, which had been sold by Gen. GRANT to Mr. WHITE, but not fully paid for. The case first came before Justice CUNNINGHAM, and was gained by WHITE. Gen. GRANT took an appeal to Judge LORD's court, where he obtained a judgment in his favor, and WHITE took it to the Supreme Court.—*St. Louis Democrat, March 20.*

# WASHINGTON.

## AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, March 22.

IMPEACHMENT.

The counsel for the President will to-morrow file their answer to the charges, after which the Managers on the part of the House will be required to make their replication. It is understood that the counsel will, when the replication is filed, make a motion for a further postponement of the case, which will be argued by Mr. EVARTS. No safe prediction as to the result of this motion can now be made; but it is probable that the Senate will decide the question in secret session, as it did the similar motion on the appearance day. The Managers will present their replication to the House on Tuesday and be ready to present it to the Senate on Wednesday.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

The Senate did a good day's work yesterday in passing, without material amendments, the Post-office, Army and Indian Appropriation bills, which will be read in the House to-morrow and, undoubtedly, acted upon before the end of the week. Senators DAVIS and BUCKALEW attempted to clog the Army bill by an amendment, providing for a reduction of the army to 20,000 and 30,000 men, rank and file, but failed, after the appropriation bills had been disposed of. The manner in which the Chief Justice should be addressed while acting as presiding officer of the Impeachment Court was discussed at length. Senator DRAKE evidently was of the opinion that he had discovered something unusual in the fact that the President had directed his communications to the Court "to the Chief Justice" instead of "to the Senate." He succeeded in forcing the subject on the attention of the Senate in a rather informal manner; but did not succeed in accomplishing anything.

Very unexpectedly in the House yesterday a lively skirmish occurred between Judge WILSON, of Iowa, and several Democratic members, over the smuggled passage of the bill prohibiting appeals in certain cases to the Supreme Court, which it will be remembered was accomphsed for the purpose of dismissing the McArdle case from the docket of that body. Judge WILSON admitted that he offered the amendment to the bill with that purpose in view, and asserted that the Court by its own decision had declared that a repeal of jurisdiction ever arrests judgment. The minority complained good-humoredly that they had been caught napping when the bill was rushed through, and thus the matter ended.

GEN. HANCOCK.

Gen. HANCOCK reported in person at army headquarters yesterday afternoon, where he met Gen. GRANT, and a very pleasant conversation ensued between them on general topics. He had previously called on the President, and had been closeted with him for an hour or more. The result of this latter interview is not known outside of the circle of the White House; but it is generally understood that HANCOCK, after explaining his course in the Fifth District, expressed himself willing to accept any duty that the President might impose on him. It is, therefore, probable that the order assigning him to duty as Commander of the new Department of the Atlantic will soon be forthcoming. The President may hesitate some time before he issues the order, and it will be necessary to secure beyond doubt the services of some officer of proper rank to succeed HANCOCK in New-Orleans.

THE TAX ON PETROLEUM.

The Ways and Means Committee have decided to ask the House not to concur in the Senate amendment to the Tax bill reducing the tax on petroleum, and will probably ask for a committee of conference.

THE LOUISIANA ELECTIONS.

The election for Congressmen and other officers in Louisiana will take place at the same time as that for the ratification of the new Constitution. Gen. HANCOCK has revoked his order in the premises; which, it will be remembered, directed the elections to be held separately. He was induced to this action by a letter from Gen. GRANT, which pointed out the language of the Reconstruction acts, and thus indirectly insinuated the proper course in the premises.

THE IMPEACHMENT MANAGERS PHOTOGRAPHED.

Hon. THADDEUS STEVENS has so far recovered his health that he was yesterday able to accompany the other members of the Board of Managers, after a meeting at the Capitol, to BRADY's photograph gallery, where they were taken in one group.

Associated Press Dispatches.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, March 22.

THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

The form of the summons issued to witnesses at the instance of the impeachment managers is in part as follows:

You —— are commanded to appear in the Senate Chamber on the 23d day of March, 1868, then and there to testify your knowledge in the cause which is now before the Senate, in which the House of Representatives have impeached ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States. Fail not.

Witness, SALMON P. CHASE, Chief Justice of the United States, and President of the said Senate, on the trial of the said impeachment.

The summonses were prepared yesterday, about twenty-four in number, and each is signed by Major W. J. MCDONALD, Chief Clerk, for Col. FORNEY, the Secretary, who was absent from the city. The deputies of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate were engaged last night in serving them.

Most, if not all, of these witnesses have been examined by the Impeachment Managers, including Brevet Major-Gen. EMORY, Adjut.-Gen. THOMAS, Col. WALLACE, SAML. WILKINSON, Hon. BURT VAN HORN, and ex-Postmaster-General HORATIO KING. At least seven of the witnesses are reporters. A portion of them have already testified before the Managers as to the President's speech in Washington on the 18th of August, 1866, in response to the address and resolutions of the Philadelphia Conservative National Convention, while the others testified in relation to the language made use of by the President in his subsequent speeches at Cleveland and St. Louis, alluded to in the articles of impeachment.

The testimony of Mr. WILKINSON before the Managers, detailed the conversation with Adjutant-Gen. THOMAS, and that of Mr. VAN HORN narrated the colloquy between Gen. THOMAS and Mr. STANTON, when the former in the presence of the witness, and other members of Congress, came into the War Department, and claiming to act under the orders of the President, demanded the surrender of the office. Gen. THOMAS on that occasion was ordered by the Secretary to go to his own room, which he did.

The testimony of Gen. EMORY and Col. WALLACE relating their separate conversations with the President concerning military affairs, has been published; that of Gen. EMORY laying the foundation of one of the articles. Another of the witnesses testified that he delivered at the President's house a copy of the Senate's resolution which declared that under the Constitution and laws, the President had no right or power to remove Mr. STANTON and to appoint Adjt.-Gen. THOMAS Secretary of War *ad interim* during the session of the Senate; while another witness, also in the employment of the Senate, testified to having served a copy of the same resolution upon Gen. THOMAS, who was at the time, a late hour of the night, at a masquerade ball, but whose partial disguise did not conceal the stars on his shoulders designating his official rank.

As far as can be ascertained these witnesses are called to appear to-morrow to testify in the Senate, as they did before the Managers, in support of the Articles of Impeachment.

LARCENY FROM THE PATENT OFFICE.

About a week ago a sword, the golden head of which was studded with five or six diamonds, was taken from the case in the Patent Office. It was a present from the Peruvian Government to Commodore BIDDLE, and was valued at $2,000. Through the vigilance of detectives, the sword has been recovered. The thief had removed the diamonds, two of which have since been found.

PUBLIC LANDS IN NEVADA.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has addressed a letter to the Surveyor-General of Nevada saying that the attention of that office has been drawn to the subject of rendering fit for agricultural purposes different localities represented as "barrers" or "deserts," which would by cultivation be reclaimed. It is, therefore, desirable to collect information in regard to any such localities within the Surveyor-General's knowledge, and as to most efficient measures to secure their reclamation and adaptation to agriculture, with a view to ascertain whether or not these lands can be improved in their condition by artificial means, or in any manner be made to subserve the public welfare. The Commissioner requests that the Surveyor-General will, at his earliest convenience, send to him such data as he may be able to collect respecting the extent of such lands within his district, making the same on a diagram; the means and natural facilities that can be employed in irrigating them; the soil and character of vegetation peculiar to them; the effect of irrigation where it has been tested, if any actual experiments have been made; the best methods of irrigation, and any other information that may tend to throw light on the subject.

THE "KUKLUX KLAN."

Representative MULLINS, of Tennessee, has received through the mails a threatening letter, purporting to come from the secret society, designating itself "the Kuklux Klan."

AFFAIRS IN CRETE.

Accounts from Crete, just received here, relate to the massacres committed near the end of January of upward of sixty Christians by the Turks in the Fortress of Heraclion and Rhethymnas. The Grand Vizier, instead of undertaking to punish the murderers, gave a cordial welcome to their chiefs. The Christians of the two towns were so much disgusted by this proceeding that they applied to the Consuls and to the Russian Admiral BOUTAKOFF for permission to be conveyed to Greece. The Cretans continue to maintain their independence, and although fresh Turkish troops have arrived in the island, no battle of any importance has recently taken place. Greece has become the asylum not only of Cretan, but also of Espirot families, who leave Espirus in increased numbers in order to escape Turkish oppression.

The Ministerial crisis in Athens led to the withdrawal ot the Moraitini and the formation of the Bulgaris Cabinet, the new administration having issued a proclamation to the people on the 8th of February, which characterizes the forthcoming Parliamentary elections as destined to express the opinion and the will of the people; and which enjoins the utmost regard for the maintenance of law and order, so that all the aspirations of the Greeks and their sympathies for their suffering compatriots may be attained and displayed without violation of the Constitution, and without interruption of peace. The proclamation is equally emphatic in respect to the assistance due to the suffering Cretan families.

NEWS FROM DR. LIVINGSTONE.

The United States Consul at Zanzibar, under date of Nov. 10, 1867, writing to the Secretary of State, says:

"About a month ago a caravan arrived at the port of Bugamoya, on the coast of Africa, opposite this place, and one of the leaders thereof reported that, while on their way, they met a European traveler, who was accompanied by twelve native attendants, and who wrote letters to Her British Majesty's Consul here, and delivered them to one of the members of the caravan, who, from some cause, remained behind. After a thorough investigation and comparison of the reports of the different members of the caravan, Her Majesty's Consul felt perfectly satisfied that the traveler in question could be none other than the great explorer, Dr. LIVINGSTONE, the report of whose death was communicated to the Department under date of Dec. 9, 1866, from this Consulate. An influential Arab, who arrived from Quiloa yesterday, informed me that while there he conversed with the chief of one of the tribes of the interior, who informed him that he had met Dr. LIVINGSTONE, whom he knew, about eight months ago. There seems, therefore, to be room for hope that the report of his death brought by the probable deserters from his party is false, and it is the opinion of all Europeans here that the doctor is still living."

## LEGAL TENDERS.

### Their Value as Currency—Effect of the Premium on Gold.

NEW-YORK, Friday, March 20, 1868.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Your correspondent "Spes," in to-day's issue, I presume refers to my communication printed in your last Saturday's paper. May I ask of you a little space in reply thereto? "Spes" says he "always supposed that the value of a promise to pay depended upon the wealth of the maker." A promise to pay at some indefinite time in the future has no ascertainable value whatever. If we suppose the interest of money to be seven per cent. per annum, then a promise to pay one hundred dollars fifteen years hence is not worth fifty dollars, unless such a promise bears interest, as our legal tenders do not. "Spes" also says "our greenbacks are, in fact, a mortgage upon all the wealth of this great and growing country, including, by the right of eminent domain," &c., &c. This is a false proposition; they are not even a mortgage on the revenues of the Government, and if they were, the revenues of the Government depend entirely upon the disposition and ability of the people to bear taxation. The right of eminent domain is the right to take private property for public purposes *at a fair valuation*, and in discussing this point we are thrown back to where we started from in the attempt to discover the value of the legal tenders. I was discussing the value of the legal tenders *as a currency*. "Spes" is apparently trying to define their present value as an investment, in order to do which it will be necessary to say when they will be paid, and whether in coin, dollar for dollar. I do not believe that any person living will see the legal-tender notes redeemed in coin, dollar for dollar, because I believe such a proceeding impossible. The currency debt is an altogether different and much more difficult matter to handle than the funded debt. I am quite aware that men fancy they detect an odor of disloyalty about such views as I have expressed, but I hope and believe that no person can be less obnoxious to such a charge than myself. I believe in stamping out the rebel element, and would begin by crushing this rebellious opposition to the laws which comes from the Executive Department of the Government. It is worthy of note that treason has commonly been spawned in the Executive Departments of our Government.

As elsewhere stated, I was discussing the value of our legal tenders as a currency—as an instrument of commerce; and, viewed in this light, the currency would be as much depreciated as at present, even if it consisted entirely of gold dollars instead of irredeemable paper. If our currency were entirely of gold, and in as great volume as it now is, then beef would be 80 cents a pound in gold, flour $16 a barrel in gold, and so on. The wages of labor would be the same in gold as they now are in paper. If our country were prosperous at present, and a quick demand existed for labor, the wages of labor would be much higher than they are, and, as a consequence, all commodities would be higher. But cannot "Spes" see that while the gold value of our currency is made excessive by artificial appreciation—by selling gold and exporting bonds, that the prosperity of the country must necessarily decline? Does he not see that by inflating the gold value of the currency, our imports of the products of foreign labor are enormous, and that they displace the products of domestic industry, and that, inasmuch as labor is the only source of wealth, the sources of wealth in this country are drying up? People talk of the vast resources of this country, of our gold mines, of our forests and lakes and rivers and mountains, and do not seem to think that the only resource of this country, or of any country, is in the industry of the people. "There is no such thing as wealth," says Marshal BUGEAUD, "existing antecedently to labor, since the land itself has become an article of wealth only under the active hand of man." And there can be no wealth existing antecedent to consumption, since labor itself is consumption of the physical and mental powers of man. But this consumption must be productive or reproductive consumption. It must not feed upon foreign substances whereon the science of production is ended, such as a finished silk fabric; it must rather feed on the raw material, foreign or domestic; it must solicit the aid of the steam-engine and power-loom; it must become a votary of science, and consume of her treasures: it must learn the laws of wealth and the theory of money, or all else will be vain.

To return to the currency, then, I will briefly say that, according to the volume of the currency of a nation, so is the price of all commodities within that nation as expressed in such currency, whether of gold or paper. That gold being the common currency of the commercial world, the gold prices of commodities are equalised throughout the commercial world by the operations of international trade. That under a certain amount or gold value of currency in any nation, the value of its imports will equal the value of its exports; that if the currency be increased in gold value, imports will be greater than exports, and so continue until the gold value of the currency is reduced; if the gold value of the currency be decreased below the certain value spoken of, exports will be greater than imports until the value of the currency is increased again. Such is the law of money in its bearing upon international trade. I will also say that this certain value of currency under which our exports, including our annual gold product, equaled our imports prior to the war was $13 68 (gold value) of circulation and deposits *per capita*; and that there is no principle of political economy which will permit any increase of this value without causing an excess of imports.

I will next say that the currency or paper value of our circulation and deposits is about $40 *per capita;* that, with the premium on gold at 40, the gold value is $28 57 *per capita*, or more than twice its normal value; that the gold value of our imports is about twice the gold value of our exports, and hence the transfer of eight hundred millions of bonds and stocks and various securities abroad; that this state of affairs will continue until the volume of the currency is reduced, or the premium on gold rises; that if the volume of the currency cannot be reduced the premium on gold must go to nearly 200, or we shall continue to run in debt to foreign nations. There is no alternative. "Spes" thinks the Government has no moral right to hoard gold. If our imports were not excessive it would have no gold to hoard. If the value of our imports did not exceed the value of our exports, the present tariff would not produce more than $90,000,000. If it produces more than that it is because we import merchandise that is not paid for. For the fiscal year ending in 1866, the customs revenue was about $180,000,000, gold, $90,000,000 of which, perhaps, was sold, and the proceeds applied to the public debt. In other words, the revenue on that portion of our imports not paid for (about one-half) has been applied to the debt, and our debt has apparently been reduced about $200,000,000 and all the world has exclaimed, What a great nation! Was there ever a nation that reduced its debt so rapidly?

The truth is, that the nation is $600,000,000 more in debt than at the close of the war, and we have accumulated a foreign debt, for the mere interest on which we shall have to give the equivalent of a million of bales of cotton every year, and the people are utterly broken down by excessive taxation, so that as a general rule taxation has made heavy inroads upon capital. Hoarding gold! Why, it was one of the especial objects of the sub-Treasury system. The very best feature of the system was that, when imports were excessive, gold accumulated in the Treasury, thus forcing a contraction of the currency, and checking excessive importation. Let me ask "Spes" what earthly benefit a low premium on gold is to anybody in the United States? Does it strengthen the credit of the Government? Not at all; nothing can be more fatal to it. The credit of the Government depends upon the proportion of its revenue to its expense, and the ease and satisfaction with which this revenue is borne. Does it benefit the resident bondholder? Not at all; for it not only decreases his income in currency, but inasmuch as it forces excessive importation, interferes with domestic production and prostrates home industry, so it destroys the producing and consuming and tax-paying power of the country, thus impairing the security of his principal. Does a low premium on gold benefit the producer of the precious metal? Not at all; for gold has been forced below the cost of production, and mining has ceased to be a profitable pursuit. Law already encroached too much on your space, Mr. Editor. To follow the subject as I would like to, and as its importance demands, would be to write an essay too long for newspaper publication. Yours, respectfully,

G. A. P.

## Abolition of the Presidency.

ROXBURY, Friday, Feb. 21, 1868.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

In your paper of the 20th inst., you condemn the memorial regarding the abolition of the Presidency, sent by me and others to Mr. CHARLES SUMNER, and presented by him to the Senate, in terms like these:

"The petition of CARL HENTZ and others, with which Mr. SUMNER saw fit to take up the Senate's time, would be ludicrous if it did not carry a deeper signification. * * * They have observed that the Radical theory is that anything in government which is not very well liked may be 'abolished' forthwith. * * * Accordingly as the present President is out of favor with Mr. HENTZ, Mr. HENTZ logically asks Congress if it will please have no President at all."

As to the supposed origin of said memorial from the "Radical theory" of Congress, let me tell you that the abolition of the Presidency has been recommended, and the now apparent consequences of this institution have been predicted in my paper since about twelve years. The motive to present the memorial to Congress just now has not been created by the "Radicals" in the Capitol, but by their bitterest adversary, the occupant of the White House.

You condemn me without knowing me, (my name is HEINZEN, as printed in the *Congressional Globe* of the 18th, and not HENTZ, as you have it,) and you find our memorial "ludicrous" without having read it. As the head of a leading paper, you will, I hope, feel it your duty to be just toward others, and not to suppress grave questions, upon whose reasonable understanding may depend the fate of the Republic. Please read our memorial and lay it before your readers, to whom you have given such a false idea of it. Let it be judged by its own merits, not by frivolous or conceited prejudice. The question is worth being discussed in earnest. Refute our arguments and we will appreciate yours. But a haughty condemnation, without examination, we will never respect as proof either of ability or of justice.

I leave it to your sense of journalistic honor and duty to publish this note, with the inclosed memorial.

Yours, respectfully, KARL HEINZEN,

Editor of the Boston *Pioneer*.

We publish Mr. HEINZEN's note, but decline to give place to the very long memorial which accompanies it. Of course a good deal may be said in favor of abolishing the Presidency, as well as in favor of a great many other changes in the general framework and structure of our form of Government. But it seems to us wise to consider *some* things settled,—so that we can go on with the material, political and general developments of the country, instead of spending all our time and devoting all our thought to doing over again what our Fathers have done for us, and probably done a good deal better than we could do it for ourselves. When our Constitution was framed no subject commanded or received more careful consideration than this; and the result reached has generally been regarded as eminently wise and conducive to the stability of free institutions. We prefer to abide by that decision for the present, and decline, therefore, to enter upon any argument on the subject.

## The Colored Schools of the Freedmen's Bureau in South Carolina.

*From the Charleston News, March 19.*

There are in this State fifty-six colored schools, twenty of which are of the higher class. There are 138 teachers—101 white and 37 colored—with an enrolled attendance of 7,759 pupils, and an average actual attendance of 5,854. Of the pupils, 941 are over 16 years of age, and are in different stages of advancement, a large proportion being able to read and write. The sexes are nearly equally divided, there being 3,599 males and 4,170 females. Forty-one Sunday-schools have been established in connection with the day schools, and are attended by 3,271 pupils. These schools embrace only those that come under the immediate control of the Bureau. There are others, not reported, that will swell the list of pupils to nearly double the number given.

The Bureau schools are scattered over the State, being generally located in the prominent towns and villages, five being in Charleston, while each of the districts have at least one, the Sea Islands having the lion's share. The school buildings are either rented or built by the Bureau, which also supplies the necessary books and furniture. The salaries of the teachers are in every instance paid by the different religious associations who have sent them out. During the past year the expense to the Bureau for educational purposes was $1,836; but of this amount $600 has been refunded by the tuition fees paid.

A large school building has been put up in Columbia with accommodations for 700 pupils; another at Camden for 300 pupils. The large building in Bull-street will be opened to the public in about three weeks' time, and contracts for another have been signed. Under the new Constitution we have a State Superintendent of Education, who will no doubt be able to obtain the school buildings from the Bureau, and commence his official career with some *eclat*.

## The Governorship of Georgia—Judge Irwin's Card.

Below we give Judge IRWIN's card addressed to the voters of Georgia, and announcing himself as a candidate for Governor. The Dalton *Republican* places his name at the head of its columns, and says: "Judge IRWIN's record is such as to make him emphatically the man of the people—a Union man of the Conservative Republican stamp—a gentleman of high character, and an advocate of reconstruction under the acts of Congress. We wish it to be distinctly understood that the name of the Hon. DAVID IRWIN is not at the head of our columns as a party man. We run him because we believe that he is a true patriot—an honest man—well calculated, in every particular, to promote the best interests of the State and the country at large. Honest men everywhere can give him their cheerful support."

His card is as follows:

MARIETTA, Ga., March, 1868.

I have now before me various communications from different parts of the State, signed by citizens irrespective of political or party differences, urging me to become a candidate for the office of Governor at the approaching election, and the subject involved has been carefully considered.

Preferring quietude, and being satisfied with the position I now occupy, my own feelings and inclinations would prompt me to decline the proposed candidacy; but if it is thought that I can be of any service to the people of my native State in this time of trial, I am willing to forego all personal considerations, and am ready to make any reasonable sacrifices for their relief. I therefore yield to the urgent request made, and consent to become a candidate for the office of Governor. I have only to say that, should I be elevated to that high and responsible office, I will, to the utmost of my ability, administer the government according to the Constitution and laws, and for the best interests and welfare of the whole people of the State.

The time between this and the election is so short that it will be impossible for me to canvass the State. I must therefore leave that matter to my friends.

Sincerely grateful for the confidence and partiality expressed in the various communications heretofore addressed to, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant and fellow-citizen,

DAVID IRWIN.

## Mr. Dickens' Relatives in Chicago.

*From the Chicago Tribune.*

Mr. AUGUSTUS DICKENS married the daughter of a Mr. PHILLIPS, an English merchant. He came with his wife to this country, and engaged in mercantile business at Amboy, in this State. The venture proved unfortunate, and, with little means left, Mr. DICKENS, with his family, removed to this city, and entered the land office of the Illinois Central Railroad Company. He erected a house on a piece of leased ground on North Clark-street, and when he died, last year, left his family little or nothing beside the house in which they still live. For a considerable period previous to his death, it is stated that Mr. DICKENS' relations with his distinguished brother were not intimate, though not positively unfriendly. AUGUSTUS heard from his brother very seldom, though he invited correspondence by frequent letters.

The death of her husband left Mrs. A. N. DICKENS, as has been shown, in an embarrassed condition. Her father dying soon after, and delay ensuing in the settlement of his estate, which was by no means large, she, with three small children, had before her a future dreary enough.

When Mr. CHARLES DICKENS visited this country she wrote him, tendering him the hospitality she had to offer, in case he should visit this city. His reply is stated to have been extremely formal. He replied that he did not know what arrangements his agent (Mr. DOLBY) had made, and that his coming to Chicago was uncertain. Since then it has been learned that Mr. DICKENS will not visit this city.

Mrs DICKENS lives in a small cottage, on rented ground, on North Clark-street. With her live Mr. and Mrs. LAWRENCE, the former a book-keeper on a small salary, and Mrs. LAWRENCE, an own cousin of Mr. CHARLES DICKENS, and his only blood relation in this country, except the children of his now dead brother. Mrs. DICKENS is now in poor health, and is prostrate upon a bed of sickness. She has not been concerned, directly or indirectly, in the publication of the facts here recited. She has made no appeal to any person for aid, nor will she do so.

## P. T. Barnum on the Witness Stand.

*From the Bridgeport (Conn.) Standard, March 21.*

The case of COOK *vs.* BARNUM has occupied the Court for the last ten days. Mr. GEORGE COOK, proprietor of the Yellow Mills, sues P. T. BARNUM for encroaching on his mill pond, by laying the foundation of an ice-house on the shore, and, as it is alleged, extending a portion of the foundation beyond high water mark. Mr. COOK's witness, Mr. BECKWITH, the surveyor, testified that the amount of water thus displaced would have turned the water wheels of the mill for about three minutes, and Mr. BARNUM's witness, Mr. MEAD, the surveyor, stated that it would not have turned the wheels quite three-quarters of a minute. Mr. BARNUM's defence was, first, that the land on which the ice-house was built was the property of his wife as "CHARITY," and therefore, Mr. COOK had sued the wrong person; second, that Mr. COOK had no valid title to the pond, (for various reasons stated,) and that the public had the same right to it for the purposes of navigation, &c., that they had to any other portion of the Bridgeport harbor.

Mr. BARNUM testified as to the ownership of the land by his wife, and underwent a sharp cross-examination from the opposing counsel, Mr. STURGES, in the course of which, the following dialogue occurred:

Counsel—Mr. BARNUM, are you sure that the property was not bought by your own money?

BARNUM—I had no money at that time; my wife had all there was in the family; I was a subject of "charity."

Judge—(smiling)—Charity suffereth long.

Mr. BARNUM—Without charity I was nothing in those days of Jerome clocks.

Counsel—Mr. BARNUM, you are now worth a million of dollars?

Mr. BARNUM—(gravely)—I am glad to hear it.

Counsel—Are you not worth it?

Mr. BARNUM—You so inform me, Sir.

Counsel—You are worth a million and-a-half?

Mr. BARNUM—Better yet.

Counsel—Is not this true?

Mr. BARNUM—I shall tell you if the Court so directs.

Judge—What is the object of the inquiry?

Counsel—I wish to know how he has made a $1,500,000 within a few years?

Mr. B.—I am not aware that I am obliged to give the gentleman lessons in the art of money getting.

Counsel, (to the Judge.)—Shall not the witness answer my questions?

JUDGE—Mr. BARNUM may do as he likes about it. If he has no objection to telling you how he has made money, he may do so.

Mr. BARNUM (taking a pencil and a large sheet of law paper)—I certainly have not the slightest objection (commencing to make figures rapidly,) but it will involve some little delay to the Court. I shall be obliged to figure up my profits on the "What Is It," then the Gorilla, the Mermaid, and enter into some pretty nice calculations regarding the net proceeds of the Woolly Horse. I shall also be compelled to re-write out a catalogue of the Museum, and in the course of about five days we shall probably begin to get some faint gleams of light on the subject.

The Court informed the witness that the answer might be waived.

## Hotel Burned in Meriden, Conn.

*From the Hartford Post, March 21.*

The Byxbee House, in Meriden, was burned this morning, fire having caught in the top of the building from a defective flue. The building was five stories in height, with a French roof and dormer windows. There were seventy-five commodious sleeping apartments, between fifty and sixty of which were occupied by regular boarders, most of whom lose all their clothing, books, &c. The loss of the Messrs. BYXBEE is reported at $45,000, with an insurance only partially covering it.

The insurance is as follows: Hartford, $4,000 on the building and $1,200 on four billiard tables; Phoenix, $3,000; Home, New-York, $2,000; Springfield, $1,000 on household stores; National, Boston, $3,000; Home, New-Haven, $1,000; Merchants', Providence, $2,000; Putnam, Hartford, $1,000; Bay State, Worcester, $2,000; Peoples', Worcester, $3,000—total, $23,200. The whole insurance is about $30,000.

## Anecdote of Admiral Farragut at Florence.

*Florence (March 1) Correspondence of the London Times.*

Before proceeding southward, Admiral FARRAGUT had visited some of the North Italian cities, and has everywhere met with a most flattering reception. On Thursday the City of Genoa entertained him at a banquet in the great room of the Townhall. There was a good deal of speech-making, and the guest of the evening paid some handsome compliments to the Genoese flag and to the skill of Genoese navigators, while the Syndic coupled COLUMBUS and GARIBALDI as natives of that Liguria of which Genoa claims to be the head and the heart, and as both of them forming a link between Italy and America. FARRAGUT evidently finds great pleasure in revisiting the places which he last visited fifty years ago, and of which a strong impression was left upon his then boyish mind and memory. I must tell you a good story which brings together his two Mediterranean cruises, made at an interval of half a century. In the year 1816, being at Tunis, he was much struck by a ponderous piece of bronze ordnance, cast in Italy in the 17th century, and of which the breech terminated in a particularly fine bald and bearded head, said to be that of the Apostle Paul. This gun took a firm hold of the midshipman's memory; and fifty years later, when the Admiral was on his way to Europe, he spoke of it to his officers and expressed his intention of looking in at Tunis to see it, and his hope that he, perhaps, might be able to acquire it. The topic seems to have been often uppermost in his conversation for "the Admiral's gun" came to be a standing joke among the officers. When FARRAGUT was at Florence he was taken to the most remarkable buildings, and among others to the old Palace of the Podesta, more commonly known as the Bargello, long a prison, but in which several rooms are now set apart as a museum of antiquities. As FARRAGUT was making the tour of the wonderfully picturesque court of the building, where some pieces of sculpture and other objects are displayed, he suddenly exclaimed "there's my gun." And sure enough, his gun it was; the very piece he had seen more than half a century previously, and which he intended going to see again at Tunis. It is a remarkable piece of ordnance, which may have been murderous enough in its day, although now more in its place in a museum than in a battery. Inscriptions upon it, cast in relief, show it to have been the work of the Florentine COSIMO CENI, executed in 1638, under the reign of FERDINAND II., Grand Duke of Etruria. By that Prince it was sent as a present to Venice, and is said, according to the chronicle of the Bargello, to have been taken by the Barbary cruisers in a successful raid executed upon the territory of the Republic. There is a certain amount of intercourse between Italy and Tunis, in which latter country there exists a considerable Italian colony, and a year or two ago it occurred to the Pasha that the gun in question having been cast in Florence, would be a suitable present to the monarch who had lately transferred his capital thither. Thus has it come to pass that St. Paul's cannon now lies in the inner court of the Bargello, with a ticket attached to it, declaring it the property of the King, and it is to be feared the Admiral has not much chance of taking it with him on his return to the United States. It may be of some consolation to him to know that the guardians of the gate and galleries of the old Guelph Palace are perfectly acquainted with the circumstances of his first acquaintance with and constant affection for it, and that the handsome piece of bronze, with its magnificent bearded head, is likely to become traditional as "the Admiral's gun."

## A Little Girl Carelessly Shot.

*From the Albany Journal, March 20.*

A terrible tragedy occurred yesterday afternoon at Wynantskill, about five miles from Troy. A young girl, CARRIE MAY BILLINGS, only child of Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES W. BILLINGS, of Troy, had been for a few days visiting her grandmother at Wynantskill. Her cousin, SYDNEY HYDELY, 18 years of age, was preparing to go hunting in the neighborhood. He and the girl were playfully convers

## FINANCIAL.


**Fisk & Hatch**

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 5 Nassau-street,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES, ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF UNITED STATES SECURITIES, and give especial attention to the conversion of SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES INTO THE NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made.

FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st.

BANKING HOUSE OF

**JAY COOKE & CO.**

NO. 20 WALL-ST.

CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, SEVEN-THIRTIES AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.

JAY COOKE & CO.

**HATCH, FOOTE & CO.**

BANKERS

AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS

&c.

Buy and Sell all issues of U. S. BONDS at MARKET RATES, and EXCHANGE 7-30s, 1865, as follows:

For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $5 62 DIFFERENCE.

For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and receive 88 cents DIFFERENCE ON EACH $1,000.

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.

CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS IN ALL THE FIRST-CLASS COMPANIES.

ALSO, GAS, BANK, INSURANCE STOCKS, AND OTHER SECURITIES, INCLUDING CITY, COUNTRY AND RAILROAD BONDS, PAYING DIVIDENDS, AT LOW RATES FOR INVESTMENTS, IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

STOCK-BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,

NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,

No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris,

and

No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,

Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c.

Also, commercial credits.

BROWN BROTHERS & Co.

NO. 59 WALL-ST.

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND EUROPE.

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT.

SECURITY UNDOUBTED.

$250,000 first mortgage bonds of the South Side Railroad of Long Island for sale.

These bonds are 7 per cent. coupons, payable 1st of March and September, at Atlantic National Bank, Brooklyn, the mortgage covering the entire property of the Company.

The South Side Railroad runs from the East River, Brooklyn, through side of the Island to Patchogue, distance 55 miles, 34 miles complete and running. Net earnings are now during the winter months paying interest on the bonds. The road is graded to Islip, 10 miles further on the line, and the entire line will be completed as soon as the weather will permit.

For sale on favorable terms by

SMITH, GOULD, MARTIN & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

No. 11 Broad-st., New-York.

ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN RAILROAD COMPANY,

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, FEBRUARY AND AUGUST.

The title of the ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN RAILROAD having been confirmed by both branches of the Legislature, and the bonds declared valid, the work of extending the road will now go rapidly forward: 45 miles of the new part will be running next August, and the balance during the early part of the next year, so that a continuous route will be opened in about one year to Belleville, opposite New-Orleans. The old part of the road (81 miles) earns enough to secure all the interest on the whole mortgage debt; the entire proceeds of this issue being expended on the extension adds to the security. Applications for bonds and pamphlets can be had at the office of the Company. The Bonds will be sold until the 10th April at the low price of 85¾.

H. G. MARQUAND, Vice-President.

No. 45 Wall-st.

$4,000 WANTED ON BOTTOMRY.

About $4,000 is wanted on bottomry of vessel, cargo and freight of the Italian bark GABRIEL, now lying at this port bound to Cadiz, Spain. The GABRIEL suffered some damage in this port when about to go to sea, and has been on dock and is now fully repaired, and will be ready for sea in a few days. The funds are needed to pay for repairs, port charges, &c.

Sealed tenders addressed to Capt. BARTOLE VITALE will be received at the office of the undersigned, until TUESDAY, 24th inst., at 12 M.

LAWSON & WALKER,

Average Adjusters, No. 62 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, March 21, 1868.

HOUSTON GAS COMPANY BONDS.

The undersigned offer for sale $40,000 of mortgage Bonds of the Houston Gaslight Company, State of Texas. These bonds are part of an issue of $50,000, by the Company, and are secured by a mortgage on their franchise and the entire property of the Company to P. H. Spofford, Trustee.

Interest at 10 per cent. per annum is payable semi-annually at the office of the Company, in Houston, or in this City at the office of the undersigned.

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.

PERU STEEL AND IRON COMPANY.

NEW-YORK, March 18, 1868.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company, for the election of seven Trustees for the ensuing year, and for three Inspectors of Election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 245 Pearl-st., New-York, on MONDAY, April 6, next, between the hours of 11 and 2 o'clock P. M.

F. J. DOMINICK,

Secretary.

DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD CO.

The coupons of the First Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds of the Des Moines Valley Railroad Company, due 1st April proximo, will be paid on and after that date at the banking house of GILMAN, SON & CO., No. 47 Exchange-place.


NIAGARA INSURANCE OFFICE, No. 12 WALL-ST.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS, held at this office, the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

JONATHAN D. STERLE, COE ADAMS,
DAVID STEWART, W. W. PARKIN,
JOHN MORTIMER, JR., H. H. WARDEN,
J. TAYLOR JOHNSTON, J. SCHUCHARDT,
EDWARD ELSWORTH, DAVID WAGSTAFF,
EZRA WHEELER, HENDERSON MOORE,
J. THORNEMUS, DANL. S. SCHANCK,
PETER NAYLOR, P. NOTMAN,
JOSEPH W. MEEKS, H. D. WALBRIDGE,
WM. H. WISNER, A. R. WALSH,
WM. D. THOMPSON, JAMES COLLES, JR.,
GEORGE F. THOMAE, W. H. NEWMAN,
LLOYD ASPINWALL, F. W. COGGILL,
HENRY ROWLAND, W. H. STOCKWELL,
JAMES STORER, HENRY F. HITCH,
EDWARD L. HEDDEN, JAMES A. FLINT,
JAS. R. TAYLOR, CYRUS P. SMITH.
L. A. ARNOUX,

And Messrs. Adam Norrie, Joseph W. Greene and Wm. H. Clay inspectors of next elec'on. And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, held 18th inst., JONATHAN D. STERLE, Esq., was reelected President, and P. NOTMAN, Esq., Vice-President.

HENRY KIP, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, SECRETARY AND TREASURER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Ill., March 10, 1868.

NOTICE TO STOCK AND BONDHOLDERS.—Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders and voting Bondholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, that the annual meeting of said Company for the election of three Directors and transaction of any other business that may be presented, will be held at the office of this Company, in Chicago, Ill., on MONDAY, the 6th day of April, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The transfer-books of the Company will be closed at the close of business hours on the 25th inst., and reopened for transfers on the morning of April 7, 1868.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

CITY OF KEOKUK 8 PER CENT. BONDS.—Interest and principal payable at the Central National Bank, New-York. Total issue only $300,000.

These bonds UNDER GUARANTEES and a THREE-FOLD SECURITY, held by Henry A. Smythe as trustee, may be regarded as amply secured, and a safe first-class investment. A small amount for sale. Apply to

WM. H. SANDFORD, Cashier,

Central National Bank, New-York.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST., TREASURER'S OFFICE, March 16, 1868.

THE INTEREST DUE ON THE BONDS of this Company April 1, 1868, will be paid on presentation and surrender of the coupons at this office, or at "the National Bank of the Republic."

JOHN T. SHELTON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE SYRACUSE, BINGHAMTON AND N. Y. R. R. CO., SYRACUSE, March 16, 1868.

THE INTEREST DUE APRIL 1, 1868, on the bonds of the Syracuse, Binghamton and New-York Railroad Company will be paid, at maturity, at the Continental National Bank in the City of New-York, on presentation of the coupons.

O. WELCH, Secretary.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE, NO. 135 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 21, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office, on MONDAY, the 20th day of April, Polls open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M.

J. A. WASHBURN, Secretary.

BUFFALO AND ERIE RAILROAD CO.—The transfer-books of this Company will close on the 20th instant at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, and remain closed until the 1st proximo.

H. L. LANSING, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, March 14, 1868.

## FINANCIAL.


**VERMILYE & CO.,**

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO

FUNDING 7.30 TREASURY LOANS.

All series taken in exchange for 5-20 BONDS. Returns made to correspondents without delay, and on favorable terms.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, March 20—3 P. M.

| | Bid. | Ask. | | Bid. | Ask. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Registered '81 | 111 | 111 | 5-20 C. '67 | 107¼ | 107¾ |
| Coupon, 1881 | 111 | 111¼ | 10-40 Registered | 101 | 101¾ |
| 5-20 Reg'st'd '62 | 105¾ | 107¾ | 10-40 Coupon | 101 | 101¾ |
| 5-20 Coupon, '62 | 110¾ | 110¾ | Gold | 138¾ | 138¾ |
| 5-20 Coupon, '64 | 108 | 108¾ | June 7-30 | 106¾ | 106¾ |
| 5-20 Coupon, '65 | 108¾ | 108¾ | July 7-30 | 106¾ | 106¾ |
| 5-20 C. '65, Jan. | July | 107 | 107¼ | | |

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS

Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

FOR SALE.

ROCHESTER CITY SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE WATER CO. BONDS, WHICH ARE A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY, UNDOUBTED FOR INVESTMENTS, WITH A SINKING FUND PROVIDED FOR THEIR REDEMPTION, DUE 1887. INTEREST COUPONS AND PRINCIPAL PAID BY THE CITY TREASURER OF THE CITY OF ROCHESTER.

These bonds are a first lien on the entire property of the Waterworks now being constructed under an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York. The amount of bonds authorized to be issued is only $400,000, with $600,000 of stock coming in after the bonds. The works are now progressing rapidly to completion, and it is expected that water will be introduced into the city on or before the 1st of July next. The estimated revenue from water-rents will be from $150,000 to $180,000, of which the City of Rochester pays State pay $28,000 for 20 years; this provides for the whole amount of interest required on the bonds, and is independent of the rents for water received from the citizens of Rochester.

A LIMITED AMOUNT OF THE BONDS ARE OFFERED FOR SALE, IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS, AT A CONSIDERABLE REDUCTION BELOW PAR FOR THE PRESENT ONLY, BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,

NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, bearing six per cent. interest, payable in GOLD COIN, are offered for sale by THE SPECIAL AGENTS OF THE COMPANY.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-st.

SOUTH CAROLINA STATE BONDS, and Virginia six per cent. stock for sale low. Southern securities a specialty.

MANNING & DE FOREST,

Bankers, No. 19 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST MORTGAGE CENTRAL Park, North and East River seven per cent. Railroad Bonds.

EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,

No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.


## SAVINGS BANKS.


MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

No. 263 BOWERY.

Six Per Cent. Interest (free from tax) allowed on all sums of from $5 to $5,000.

Deposits made on or before April 1 will draw interest from that date.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 to 7.

German spoken.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.

HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.

NEW MARBLE FIRE-PROOF BANKING-HOUSE, 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York, opposite Cooper Institute.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free from tax, ALLOWED ON ALL SUMS, from $5 to $5,000.

Amounts of one dollar received.

INTEREST COMMENCE April 1.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.

T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

Corner of 3d-av., and 26th-st.

Six per cent. interest paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

Money deposited now will draw interest from April 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.

WM. B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,

NO. 58 BOWERY, CORNER CANAL-ST.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON ALL SUMS FROM FIVE TO FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS. Money deposited now will draw interest from April 1. Bank open every day from 10 to 3 o'clock, also on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7. Bank books in English, German and French. Interest payable in July and January.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of LAIGHT, OPEN DAILY from 10 to 3 o'clock. Six per cent. interest, free of tax, on $5 to $5,000. Money deposited before April 1 will bear interest from that date.

ASSETS, $4,546,850 07.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren-st.

INTEREST ALLOWED AT THE RATE of six per cent. on all sums of $2 01 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over $2,000, not exceeding $5,000. Money deposited now draws interest from April 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.


## COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE!

I am no longer a partner in the firm of SWART, PALMER & KING, and from this day carry on business in No. 91 Franklin-st., on my own account.

NEW-YORK, March 23, 1868. E. M. SWART.

NEW-YORK, March 19, 1868.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, in the Insurance and Real Estate Agency business, under the firm name of HUBBARD & GILLETT, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

J. M. HUBBARD,
A. I. GILLETT.

J. M. HUBBARD will continue the Insurance Agency business, and A. I. GILLETT will continue the Real Estate business, each on his own separate account, at present place of business, No. 137 Broadway.

## DENTISTRY.


COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas administer it in the manner most approved by the medical profession, do nothing but EXTRACT TEETH, and they certainly do that WITHOUT PAIN—no 20,000 patients testify. See their names at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.


## BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FRANKLIN A. THURSTON and JAMES KYLE, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupts having applied to the Court for a discharge from their debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 15th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 302 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupts should not be granted to the said bankrupts, and to each of them.

Dated New-York, 23d day of March, A. D. 1868.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY BONNEL, bankrupt.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Henry Bonnel, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 19th day of March, A. D. 1868.

WM. B. BIBBINS, Assignee,
mh23-law3w*  No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH W. BARTLETT, a bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of their appointment as Assignees of Joseph W. Bartlett, of New-York, in the County or New-York, and State of New-York, within the said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York the 14th day of February, A. D. 1868.

JAMES MILLER,
JOSEPH SEADLER,
Assignees.
mh9-law3w*

## BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FRANKLIN A. THURSTON and JAMES KYLE, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupts having applied to the Court for a discharge from their debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 15th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 302 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupts should not be granted to the said bankrupts, and to each of them.

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WM. B. BIBBINS, Assignee,
mh23-law3w*  No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH W. BARTLETT, a bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of their appointment as Assignees of Joseph W. Bartlett, of New-York, in the County or New-York, and State of New-York, within the said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York the 14th day of February, A. D. 1868.

JAMES MILLER,
JOSEPH SEADLER,
Assignees.
mh9-law3w*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN R. NEWFIELD, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 2,2 Broadway, Room No. 4, in the City of New-York, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 6th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,

as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

MARCH 24, 1868.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SIMON GANS, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 25th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,

as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

MARCH 25, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 14th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of CHARLES S. LITTLE, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 29 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 31 day of April, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

ROBERT MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,

as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

MARCH 23, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 13th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of EDWARD F. BAKER, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 2,2 Broadway, Room No. 4, in the City of New-York, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 6th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Dated New-York, March 20, 1868.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 11th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HENRY WICKS and HENRY WICKS, JR., of WICKSVILLE, in the County of Hudson, and State of New-Jersey, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them, or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 1 Montgomery-street, in Jersey City, New-Jersey, before Mr. Staats L. Morris, Inspector, on the fifteenth day of April, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.

BENAJAH DEACON,
U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

MARCH 19, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 16th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of EDWIN D. EATON, of North Bergen, in the County of Hudson and State of New-Jersey, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 8th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,

as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

MARCH 20, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 18th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ISRAEL ULLMAN and JACOB BLUMENTHAL, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, and against the separate and individual estates of each of them, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, or either of them, to them or either of them, or for their use, or either of them, and the transfer of any property by them, or either of them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, and of each of them individually, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, and of the estate of each of them, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 31 day of April, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,

as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

MARCH 20, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 11th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of EDWARD J. WOOLLEY, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 29 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 31 day of April, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

ROBERT MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,

as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

MARCH 23, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 11th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HENRY WICKS and HENRY WICKS, JR., of WICKSVILLE, in the County of Hudson, and State of New-Jersey, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them, or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 1 Montgomery-street, in Jersey City, New-Jersey, before Mr. Staats L. Morris, Inspector, on the fifteenth day of April, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.

BENAJAH DEACON,
U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

MARCH 19, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 16th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of EDWIN D. EATON, of North Bergen, in the County of Hudson and State of New-Jersey, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 8th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,

as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

MARCH 20, 1868.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THOMAS P. C. SPENCER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by the bankrupt named, praying to be declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 13th day of April, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of M. Isaian T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons interested may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Dated New-York, on the 14th day of March, 1868.

mh16-law3w*  GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN GAYLORD WELLS, bankrupt.—other is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by John Gaylord Wells, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 8th day of April, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Mr. James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., Room No. 4, and in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Dated New-York, on the 7th day of March, 1868.

mh9-law3w*  GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MARTIN L. BANNEY, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Martin L. Banney, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 7th day of April, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Dated New-York, on the 7th day of March, 1868.

mh9-law3w*  GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES B. HATCH, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Charles B. Hatch, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

Dated at New-York City the 10th day of March, A. D. 1868.

mh16-law3w*  No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES B. HATCH, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Charles B. Hatch, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

Dated at New-York City the 10th day of March, A. D. 1868.

mh16-law3w*  No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THOMAS BENNETT, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Thomas Bennett, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within the said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 31st day of January, A. D. 1868.

mh9-law3w*  ISAAC M. ANDRUSS, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THOMAS C. GOETCHIUS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, on the 19th day of March, 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Thomas C. Goetchius, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
mh16-law3w*  No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY F. KENT, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 4th day of March, A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Henry F. Kent, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
mh16-law3w*  No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE WOODRUFF, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of George Woodruff, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 4th day of March, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
mh16-law3w*  No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

NO. 690.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE W. DORMAN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of George W. Dorman, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 6th day of March, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
mh9-law3w*  No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALONZO TREADWELL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 6th day of February, A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Alonzo Treadwell, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

JAMES G. WHITE, Assignee,
mh9-law3w*  No. 243 Broadway.

## BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 11th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ABRAHAM NEWFIELD, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 2,2 Broadway, Room No. 4, in the City of New-York, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 6th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,

as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

MARCH 24, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 18th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of SIMON GANS, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 25th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,

as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

MARCH 25, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 14th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of CHARLES S. LITTLE, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a

## SHIPPING.

**ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.**

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

PEREIRE..........DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, Mar. 21
EUROPE..........ROUSSAN....SATURDAY, April 4
ST. LAURENT......BOCANDE....SATURDAY, April 18
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT....SATURDAY, May 2

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS, including railway tickets, furnished on board, First cabin, $145; second cabin, $88.
*These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.*
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent No. 58 Broadway.

**THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,**
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
SIBERIA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Mar. 25
JAVA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, April 1
CHINA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, April 8
AUSTRALASIAN leaves.....WEDNESDAY, April 15
RUSSIA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, April 22
SCOTIA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, April 29
Chief cabin passage..........$130
Second cabin passage..........80
TO PARIS.
Chief cabin passage..........145
Payable in gold.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

**LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.**

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
COLORADO, NEBRASKA,
with other first-class steamers building. To sail:
NEBRASKA..........WEDNESDAY, March 25
COLORADO (new)..........WEDNESDAY, April 1
MANHATTAN..........WEDNESDAY, April 15
From Pier No. 37 East River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold: in steerage, $30, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

**STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN, IRELAND.**—The Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British Governments for carrying the Mails, intend dispatching their steamers as follows:
CITY OF CORK (via Halifax)..TUESDAY....Mar. 24
CITY OF BALTIMORE..........SATURDAY..Mar. 28
CITY OF BOSTON..........SATURDAY..April 4
CITY OF W'HINGTON (via Halifax) MONDAY, April 6
CITY OF ANTWERP..........SATURDAY, April 11
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate MONDAY, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

| PAYABLE IN GOLD. | | PAYABLE IN CURRENCY. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| First Cabin.......... | $100 | Steerage.......... | $35 |
| To London.......... | 105 | To London.......... | 40 |
| To Paris.......... | 115 | To Paris.......... | 50 |

Passage by the Monday steamers, first cabin, $90, gold: steerage, $35, payable in currency.
Rates of passage from New-York to Halifax: First Cabin, $20; steerage, $10—payable in gold.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

**SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.**
FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.
Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.
UNITED KINGDOM, DONALDSON, SATURDAY, March 21.
COLUMBIA, CARNAGHAN, SATURDAY, March 28.
CALEDONIA, MACDONALD, SATURDAY, April 4.
BRITANNIA, LAIRD, SATURDAY, April 11.
From Pier No. 20 North River, at noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
Cabin to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $162.
Intermediate to Glasgow or Derry, $35; Steerage, $30
Prepaid certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS.
To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

**CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.**
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.
TARIFA..........March 26
PALMYRA..........April 9
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin..........$80 Gold.
Steerage..........$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at $40.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
E. CUNARD.

**LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.**
Steamers fortnightly to LONDON DIRECT from Pier No. 3 North River.
BELLONA, March 24. | WM. PENN, April 18.
CELLA, April 4. | ATALANTA, May 2.
For passage at cheapest currency rates apply to
ROBT. N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, No. 54 South-st., New-York.

**NATIONAL LINE.**
THE STEAMSHIP ERIN will leave SATURDAY, March 28, from Pier No. 47 North River.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

**PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.**
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

**FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.**
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, March 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, April 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, May 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

**UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.**
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER, March 19.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, via Nassau, March 26.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, April 2.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

**FOR NASSAU, N. P.**
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamship COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, on THURSDAY, March 26, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

**FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.**
MERCHANTS' STEAMSHIP LINE,
Comprising the first-class steamships
GEN. GRANT..........Capt. J. B. HILDRETH
CRESCENT CITY..........Capt. E. W. HOLMES
SHERMAN..........Capt. W. A. PENDLETON
GEN. MEADE..........Capt. A. W. SAMPSON
UNITED STATES..........Capt. GEO. L. NORTON
The steamship
GENERAL GRANT,
Capt. J. B. HILDRETH,
Will be dispatched on SATURDAY, March 28, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 12 North River.
Freight received at through rates for Mobile and Galveston.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations,
Apply to the agent,
SAMUEL STEVENS, No. 40 Broadway.

**FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.**
EMPIRE LINE.
EVERY SATURDAY, from Pier No. 13 North River, Punctually at 3 P. M.
The favorite side-wheel steamships
SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, March 28.
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, April 4.
Through tickets to all points in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia and Florida steamers.
For freight or passage apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

**FOR SAVANNAH, GA.**
BLACK STAR LINE—EVERY SATURDAY.
The first-class steamships
HUNTSVILLE, CROWELL, leaves SATURDAY, Mar. 28
MONTGOMERY, LYONS, leaves...SATURDAY, April 4
At 3 P. M., from Pier No. 3 North River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
Through passage tickets given over the Central R. R. of Georgia and Atlantic and Gulf R. R., Florida.

**FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.**
THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9 North River at 3 P. M., as follows:
GEO. WASHINGTON, SATURDAY, March 28.
CORTEZ, SATURDAY, April 4.
GEO. CROMWELL, SATURDAY, April 11.
MARIPOSA, SATURDAY, April 18.
For freight or passage apply to the agents,
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

**FOR CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.**
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., connecting with the Richmond and Danville, Virginia Central, and Petersburgh and Weldon Railroads.
For freight or passage apply to
N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.

**FOR CHARLESTON, BEAUFORT, HILTON HEAD AND THE FLORIDA PORTS**—THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY.
MONEKA, Capt. SHACKFORD, FRIDAY, March 27, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad, and by steamers to Florida ports.
Freight taken as low as by any other line.
WHEELER & LINNARD, Agents, 13 Broadway.

**UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.**—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

## SHIPPING.

**PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S**
THROUGH LINE TO
# CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon of the 1st, 11th, and 21st of every month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, then on Saturday preceding.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
APRIL 1—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with COLORADO, Capt. SMITH.
Steamer March 21, 1868, connects closely with steamer CHINA, leaving San Francisco, April 14, for Japan and China.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

**NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.**
OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY!
THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
Via Panama or Nicaragua.
Will dispatch their new and splendid steamships from New-York, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot Warren-st., at noon, at lower rates than by any other line.
For passage and freight, over both routes, as follows:
VIA PANAMA.
MARCH 5, 1868—Steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, connecting with steamship NEBRASKA.
MARCH 25, 1868—Steamship FULTON, connecting with steamship NEVADA.
VIA NICARAGUA.
APRIL 4, 1868—Steamship SAN FRANCISCO, connecting with steamship MOSES TAYLOR.
These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will ALWAYS BE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.
For further particulars address the undersigned at No. 177 West-street, New-York.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

**STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.**
The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $364 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.
Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.
Arrangements are now completed for issuing through bills of lading. Freight payable here.
For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to
CHARLES W. WEST, Agent, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

**FOR SAVANNAH, GA.**
EVERY THURSDAY.
New sidewheel steamships
H. LIVINGSTON, EATON, THURSDAY, March 26.
GEN. BARNES, MORTON, THURSDAY, April 2.
From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets over the Central Railroad of Georgia, and Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, to points in the interior, and by Florida steamers to points on the coast of Florida.
For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

**FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—MURRAY'S LINE.** Every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st. The favorite steamships CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, TUESDAY, March 24. LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, March 31.
For freight or passage apply to
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

**FOR NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.**
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. Connecting with the seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, and their connections.
For freight or passage apply to
N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.

**FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.**—REGULAR LINE—Cabin passage, $15. Freight lower than by any other line. The A 1 fast and reliable steamship MATANZAS, J. RYDER, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, 28th March, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. Bills of lading signed for all points in the interior. Agents in Charleston forward all goods free of commission.
SARAGOSSA will sail on the following SATURDAY.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

## RAILROADS.

**LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.**
WINTER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:
9 A. M., mail train, for Greenport and all way-stations, connecting at Mineola with trains for Glen Cove and Hempstead.
11 A. M., Syosset passenger trains and all way-stations.
3 P. M. Express train for Riverhead.
4 P. M., Syosset and Glen Cove passenger train and all way-stations.
5 P. M., Farmingdale and Hempstead, passenger train, and for North Islip SATURDAYS only.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point 9:15 A. M., arrives at Hunter's Point at 4:40 P. M. To take effect Nov. 4, 1867.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

**PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.**
On and after Nov. 1, 1867, the Peiphers' Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburg and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.
Mark goods "Via Peipher daily line to Harrisburg, Penn."
J. B. MONTGOMERY, Proprietor Peipher Line.

**ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT** foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, to Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South. By this train sleeping-coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 3:30 P. M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, also at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
An illustrated Guide to the principal suburban places on the line of the Eastern Division of this Railway has been prepared, and can be obtained at the office of the Company, free of charge, by those wishing to personally examine the region referred to, with the view of settlement.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

**HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.**—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 25, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
10 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for the North.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:35 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12 M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

**NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY**—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:30 and 9:25 A. M., 1:22, 4:22, 5:23 and 6:32 P. M. The 5:30, 1:22 and 4:22 run to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

## PERSONAL.

**MISSING SINCE FRIDAY, 13TH INST.,** from South 3d-st., Jersey City, EUGENE PETERSON BROWN, (colored,) aged 13 years—small for his age. Had on when he left home, brown mixed cloth hat, light gray coat, light gray mixed pants, with patch on each knee, rubber boots and white shirt, with calico bosom. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received by JOHN T. BROWN, No. 59 Broadway, New-York, or SOLOMON PETERSON, at Mather's Ink Factory, South 3d-st., Jersey City.

**WILLIAM LAING MASON.**—IF THIS should meet the eye of William Laing Mason, or any one that knows him, by sending his address to his friends at Airdrie, Scotland, it will be thankfully received. Address THE GOVERNOR, Prison, Airdrie, Scotland.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

**FOR SALE—A WELL-KNOWN STORE, MANU**facture of ladies' and children's furnishing goods, stamping and embroideries; established in 1851, and located in the best part of Broadway, west side, comprising good-will, lease, stock, material for stamping, store fixtures, &c.; a rare opportunity for parties wishing to commence a well-paying business requiring a capital of about $35,000. Address J. O., Box No. 1,190 Post-office.

## AUCTION SALES.

**PRIVATE LIBRARY AT AUCTION.**
By LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Clinton Hall Book Salesrooms and Art Galleries, Astor-place.
THE LATE MR. BRADFORD'S LIBRARY.
MONDAY, MARCH 23, and following days, at 7 P. M.
Private Library of the late A. W. Bradford, Esq., formerly Surrogate of this City, comprising a very choice and elegant collection of books in various departments of literature, many early printed and rare works relating to America; fine illustrated works. Also, several very scarce editions of the Bible, among which may be mentioned John Eliot's Indian Bible, the first Bible printed in America, now very scarce; The "Breeches" Bible; Musée Français and Royale, 6 vols. elegantly bound in full morocco; Doré's Illustrated Works; Boydell's Shakespeare, 9 vols. and 1 vol. plates, folio; Kingsborough's Mexican Antiquities, 9 vols. folio, *colored plates*; Meyrick's Ancient Armor, 5 vols. half morocco; the Turner Gallery, full morocco; Pyramids of Gizeh, folio, &c., &c.
Catalogues ready and books on exhibition.

**60TH AUCTION SALE OF SCRANTON COAL.**
The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Co., will sell by MESSRS. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers, at the Company's Salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, March 25, at 12 o'clock, noon.
75,000 TONS
of Coal, from the Lackawanna regions, deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during April, 1868.
SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
**HOUSE AND LOT ON MADISON-AV.—LEASE OF LOTS ON WEST HOUSTON-ST., AND LOTS IN BROOKLYN.**—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:
MADISON-AV.—The first-class four-story brick house and lot, situate on the southeasterly corner of Madison-av. and 28th-st., and known as No. 69 Madison-av. The house is 24 feet 8½ inches by 46 feet, with an extension of 10 feet; has all modern improvements, and is in fine order. On the rear of the lot is a two-story brick stable 25x25 feet. Lot 25x100.
WEST HOUSTON-ST.—The lease of three lots, together with the three and four story brick buildings thereon, situate on the northerly side of West Houston-st., east of Varick-st., and known as Nos. 214, 216, 218, Bristed lease, annual ground rent $380. Expires in 1870. Has covenants for renewal on valuation of buildings to be paid off. The premises now rent for $3,000 per annum. Lots each 25 by about 86 feet.
BROOKLYN.
STATE-ST.—Four lots on the south side of State-st., 147 feet west of Bond-st., each 21 feet in width by 100 feet in depth. On the two centre lots are two three-story brick dwelling houses, known as Nos. 269 and 271 State-st. The houses are each 21 by 40 feet, and in fair order.
ATLANTIC-AV.—6 lots on north side of Atlantic-av., 100 feet west of Bond-st., each 22 feet 4 inches by 80 feet. On the two westerly lots are large hothouses and a frame stable.
OXFORD-ST.—The lot of land with the three-story frame house filled in with brick, situate on the easterly side of Oxford-st., between Atlantic and Fulton avs., and known as No. 165. House has gas and water; lot, 25 by 100 feet.
PACIFIC-ST.—The lot of land with the three-story brick house thereon, situate on the northerly side of Pacific-st., between Henry and Clinton sts., and known as No. 115 Pacific-st. The house is 22 by 40 feet, has modern improvements, and in good order. Lot 22 by 100 feet.
A large plot of land situate in the Town of Newtown, on the turnpike road from Williamsburg to Astoria, being part of great lot Nos. 9 and 10 of the Long Island Farms. This property extends from the turnpike to the East River, and has a front on the road and river of 200 feet, and in depth from the road to low water line 395 feet.
Maps at the office of the auctioneers.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
**VALUABLE PROPERTY ON CARMINE, JONES AND WASHINGTON STS., AT AUCTION.**—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 24, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,
TO CLOSE A PARTNERSHIP:
CARMINE-ST.—The lot of ground, together with the frame building thereon, situate on the southeast corner of Carmine-st. and Minetta-lane. One lot, with the frame buildings thereon, adjoining the last-described lot on the westerly side. The three-story and attic brick house and lot on south side Carmine, near its junction with 6th-av., known as No. 6.
Two four-story brick houses and lots situate on south side of Carmine-st., between Bleecker-st. and Minetta-lane, and known as Nos. 10 and 12 Carmine-st. The houses are each 48 feet deep, and No. 12 has a four-story brick extension.
JONES-ST.—The three-story and basement brick house and lot situate on the south side of Jones-st., between Bleecker and 4th sts., and known as No. 20.
WASHINGTON-ST.—The lot of land, with the two-story and attic brick front house thereon, situate on the west side of Washington-st., between North Moore and Franklin sts., and known as No. 358.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
**A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE AND GROUNDS ON 120TH AND 121ST STS.; ALSO, LOTS AND MANSION ON 131ST AND 132D STS., AT AUCTION.**—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 24, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:
120TH-ST.—The plot of land, together with the first-class three-story and basement house thereon, situate on the north side of 120th-st., 226.5 east of Avenue A. The house is frame, filled in with brick; French roof and cupola 36x36 feet, with three-story wing 23x23 feet; has modern improvements; is in good order; well and substantially built, and very desirable as a residence.
121ST-ST.—1 lot on south side of 121st-st., 225 feet east of Avenue A.
131ST AND 132D STS.—4 lots on the north side of 131st-st., 235 feet west of 5th-av., extending through to and fronting on 132d-st.—together 8 lots—with the large mansion thereon.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
**EXECUTORS' SALE OF THE LEASE** of valuable 5th-av. and 49th-st. lots.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 24, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Executors of A. W. Bradford, deceased, the following valuable Columbia College leases, viz:
5TH-AV.—The lease of lot northwest corner of 5th-av. and 49th-st., being 40 feet 5 inches on 5th-av., 117 feet on 49th-st. and 125 feet on the northerly side.
49TH-ST.—The lease of lot north side of 49th-st., in rear of the avenue lot, being 43 feet on 49th-st., 35 feet in rear, 100.5 feet on the westerly side, and 92 feet 5 inches on the easterly side. The leases are from Columbia College, for 21 years, with three renewals. Ground rent of the 5th-av. lot $1,800 per annum, and of the 49th-st. lot $700 per annum. This property is beautifully located on high ground, and for first-class residences is not surpassed by any lots on 5th-av.
For further particulars, apply to the Executors, MINOR & JAQUES, No. 115 Nassau-st., or to STARR & FELTON, No. 3 Pine-st.
Maps at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
**AUCTION SALE OF A RECTIFYING ESTABLISHMENT ON SHERIFF AND COLUMBIA STS.**—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on MONDAY, March 23, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:
SHERIFF AND COLUMBIA STS.—Four lots on the easterly side of Sheriff-st., and four lots on the rear, fronting on Columbia-st., about 100 feet north of Stanton-st., and known as Nos. 108, 110, 112 and 114 Sheriff-st., 109, 111, 113 and 115 Columbia-st., together with the brick buildings thereon, built for a rectifying establishment. The lots are each 25x100 feet. One steam engine, five boilers, steam pumps, three copper alcohol stills, rectifying tubs, all the machinery; a quantity of coal and charcoal will be sold with the premises. These premises have been used for some years as a rectifying establishment, and is one of the largest and best equipped in the City.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
**AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY S. W. CORNER OF PEARL AND HAGUE STS.**—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 24, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:
PEARL-ST.—The three five-story brick stores and dwellings, situate on the southwest corner of Pearl and Hague sts., and known as Nos. 363, 365 and 367 Pearl-st.
HAGUE-ST.—The two three-story and attic brick houses on the south side of Hague-st., in the rear of the above-described property, and known as Nos. 4 and 6 Hague-st. No. 6 has a store on first floor.
Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
**SALE OF LOTS ON 63D-ST., BY ORDER** of Executors. ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, March 23, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of Jonas Sparks, deceased:
63D-ST.—2 lots on the north side of 63d-st., 150 feet east of Madison-av. Also,
7TH-AV.—1 lot on the northeast corner of 7th-av. and 53d-st.
53D-ST.—1 lot on the south side, 250 feet west of 6th-av.
Further particulars at office of J. W. STEVENS, Esq., No. 30 Pine-st., from 1 to 2 o'clock.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
**AUCTION SALE OF BRICK COTTAGES AND LOTS ON HUDSON AND GREENWICH STS.**
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 24, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.
HUDSON-ST.—The five lots situate on the westerly side of Hudson-st., 34 feet 9 inches south of Troy-st. On the two northerly lots are two-story brick cottages.
GREENWICH-ST.—The four lots situate on the easterly side of Greenwich-st., in the rear of the Hudson-st. property.
Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
**HOUSE AND LOT NO. 45 BOND-ST. AT AUCTION.**—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 24, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:
BOND-ST.—The three-story and attic brick house and lot, situate on the southerly side of Bond-st., near the Bowery, and known as No. 45. Lot 25x84.8.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.
**BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO., AT THEIR** salesrooms, Nos. 694 and 696 Broadway, corner of 4th-st., MONDAY AFTERNOON, March 23, at 4 o'clock, and the four following days at the same hour. CHOICE PRIVATE LIBRARY of the late Col. George W. Pratt, comprising a vast collection of the best editions of choice standard books, in nearly all departments, and in several languages; including many very scarce works, and some that are unique, and a very unusual collection of books in the Oriental languages. Also, a great variety of RICHLY ILLUSTRATED WORKS, in fine bindings, &c. Catalogues are ready and the books are on exhibition.

**PUBLIC AUCTION SALE BY ASSIGNEE IN BANKRUPTCY.**—The steam propellor D. GAZLEY, 90 feet keel, 17 8-10 feet beam, 9 feet depth of hold, carrying capacity about 200 tons, built in 1862, boiler one year old.
Will be sold at public auction at Nyack, Rockland County, N. Y., where the vessel can be seen, on THURSDAY, April 2, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M.
Terms made known on day of sale by
DANIEL D. DEMAREST, Assignee in Bankruptcy of J. P. & J. Smith.
NYACK, March 16, 1868.

J. M. MILLER, Auctioneer.
**REFEREE'S SALE, BY J. M. MILLER,** Auctioneer, on 7th April, 1868, at noon, at No. 111 Broadway, of two desirable lots on southwest corner of Bowery and Bayard-st., with the brick stores and hotel thereon, known as "The Worden House."
D. HAWLEY Referee.
CHAS. B. HART, Plaintiff's Attorney.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
**LOT ON 86TH-ST. AT AUCTION.**—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on MONDAY, March 23, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:
86TH-ST.—One lot on the south side of 86th-st., 148 feet west of Avenue B; lot 25 by 102 feet 2 inches.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers.
**EXECUTOR'S SALE.—TO BE SOLD BY** auction, the horses, carriages, harness and stable furniture of the late Mr. A. M. Cozzens; also, his entire stock of wines. Particulars in future advertisements. For any information apply to LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers, Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers.
**GREAT SALE OF OIL-PAINTINGS.—** FRIDAY and SATURDAY, March 27 and 28, at 7½ o'clock P. M., a choice lot of 150 modern oil-paintings, small and large, favorite subjects, and elegantly framed. LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Clinton Hall. Catalogues ready.

## AUCTION SALES.

**STEAMTUG AND BARGE AT AUCTION.**
DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 19, 1868.
Will be sold at public auction, at 6th-st. wharf, on MONDAY, March 30, under the supervision of Brevet Col. Asa P. Blunt, A. Q. M.
The propeller steamtug ARIEL, of about 45 tons register and 17-inch cylinder,
AND
the Erie barge D. MEGAN, of 115 tons register.
These boats are in good order and condition, and are sold only because they are not required for Government use.
The furniture and equipage on board will be sold with each boat.
Terms cash, in Government funds.
By order of the Quartermaster-General.
J. C. McFERRAN, Deputy Quartermaster-General, Brevet Brig. Gen., U. S. A.

LEWIS E. WOOD, Auctioneer.
**AUCTION NOTICE.**
THE ELEGANT RESIDENCE AND GROUNDS ON NEW-YORK BAY,
At Pamrapo Station, formerly Satterville, on the New-Jersey Central Railroad. Time, 27 minutes from the foot of Liberty-st., New-York. Will be sold THIS DAY, (Monday,) at 2½ o'clock P. M., on the premises.
The elegant residence and grounds, containing 5 acres of land, with all kinds of choice fruit trees, shrubbery, &c. The house is first-class, with all modern improvements, viz: hot and cold water, stationary wash-tubs, marble basins, water-closet, &c. Size of house, 37x47, with wing on south side 20x25; slate roof. Gardener's house contains eight rooms. Also fine stable and carriage-house, hennery, &c. The owner has a grant from the Legislature to run a dock 3,250 feet in front of this property.
Full particulars and permits to view the property apply to the Auctioneer, No. 69 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, three blocks from the ferry.

By HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
**HENRY H. LEEDS, AUCTIONEER.**
Will sell by auction on MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th and 28th of March at 10½ o'clock each day, at the well-known "BERRIAN HOUSE FURNISHING WAREROOMS," No. 601 Broadway, nearly opposite the Metropolitan Hotel, comprising the entire balance of stock and including every article used by families in housekeeping. Catalogues on morning of sale.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
**BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.**
THIS DAY, (Monday,) March 23, at 12 o'clock, on Pier No. 7 East River:
3,450 boxes fresh Sicily Oranges, part Mountain.
1,050 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.
Cargo brig *Jeremiah*, from Palermo.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
**PARTITION SALE OF AN ENTIRE BLOCK OF SIXTY-FOUR VALUABLE LOTS ON 10TH AND 11TH AVS. AND ON 66TH AND 67TH STS.—ABSOLUTE SALE.**
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the following valuable property:
10TH-AV.—8 lots, forming the entire front of the 10th-av. on the west side, between 66th and 67th sts.
11TH-AV.—8 lots on the east side of 11th-av., comprising the front between 66th and 67th sts., including the two corners on 11th-av.
66TH-ST.—24 lots on the north side of 66th-st., extending the whole length of the block, between 10th and 11th avs.
67TH-ST.—24 lots adjoining the last-named lots in the rear, situated on the south side of 67th-st., all of full dimensions. The grade is excellent, and the situation most desirable, being the block next below the one recently sold belonging to the estate of Mrs. Sarah Talman, and as in the former case THE SALE WILL BE ABSOLUTE AND WITHOUT ANY LIMITATION OR RESERVATION WHATEVER. Seventy per cent. can remain on mortgage for three or five years.
Maps and particulars at No. 77 Cedar-st., or of Anderson, Adams & Young, Attorneys, No. 49 Nassau-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
**HOTEL AND DWELLING, NORTHEAST CORNER OF MADISON-AV. AND 27TH-ST.**
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 24, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:
MADISON-AV., NORTHEAST CORNER OF 27TH-ST.—The first-class five-story brick building known as the Madison-av. Hotel, 21.10½x51 feet; contains 24 rooms; has fine vaults underneath the sidewalks on both streets.
Also, the adjoining house, No. 25 East 27th-st.; four stories, 20.1¼x24.10½, which was formerly connected with the hotel. Its proximity to Madison-square, railroad depots and clubs, makes it one of the most desirable places in the City for a family hotel, restaurant, or first-class family grocery. Possession of hotel immediately and house May 1.
Maps and full particulars at auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
**PROPERTY ON 5TH-AV. AND GRAND-ST. AT AUCTION.**
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 24, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway (Trinity Building), New-York.
5TH-AV.—1 lot on the west side, 50 feet 5 inches north of 56th-st., 25x100 feet.
GRAND-ST.—The valuable lots, with the buildings, Nos. 100 and 102 Grand-st., north side, 21.10 west of Mercer-st. No. 100 is 25x74.3 feet; 102 is 24.6x50 feet. Terms at sale.
Maps now ready at the auctioneers' office, 3 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
**VALUABLE PROPERTY ON WEST 41ST-ST., NEAR 7TH-AV. AND BROADWAY, AT AUCTION.**
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 24, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:
WEST 41ST-ST.—The valuable plot of ground, with brick and frame dwellings and stables thereon, Nos. 223, 223½, 225, 227 and 229 West 41st-st., north side, near Broadway and 7th-av. Plot, 100x98.9 feet. The above has gas and water, is connected with the sewer; yard well paved; is well calculated for a livery stable. Possession May 1, 1868.
Maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
**VALUABLE PROPERTY ON READE-ST., BETWEEN HUDSON AND GREENWICH STS.**
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 24, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, by order St. George's Episcopal Church:
READE-ST.—The valuable lots, with the front and rear buildings, Nos. 137 and 139 Reade-st., south side, 125 feet west of Hudson-st., being together 50x75 feet. Fifty per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage.
Maps and full particulars at Auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
**TRUSTEES' SALE OF THE VALUABLE PROPERTY NORTHEAST CORNER OF GRAND AND CROSBY STS.,** one of the most prominent corners near Broadway.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 24, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, by order of the Trustees of the Masonic Hall and Asylum Fund, the valuable property on the northeast corner of Crosby and Grand sts., comprising five lots, having a front of 100 feet 11 inches on Grand-st., 125 feet 5 inches on Crosby-st., with the church edifice thereon. Fifty per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage if desired.
Maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

E. A. LAURENCE, Auctioneer.
**LAURENCE & STRATTON WILL SELL** at auction, on TUESDAY, March 24, 1868, at 12 o'clock Noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New York. The Rowland (homestead) farm, containing about 135 acres of land under good cultivation, situated in the town of Flushing, Queen's County, L. I., fronting on the road leading from Jamaica to Flushing, 2½ miles from either village, and 10 miles from Hunter's Point Ferry. The property will be sold in 6 plots of from 5 to 35 acres each; on high ground and fronting on said roads. On the property is a large two-story frame, containing ten rooms with an extension. Also a good tenement or frame-house with numerous out-buildings. The neighborhood is good and a rare opportunity is offered for a desirable residence, or for market gardening purposes. Also 15 acres of salt meadow at Flushing. Terms easy.
For further particulars apply at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 111 Broadway, Basement.

JAMES CAGNEY, Auctioneer, Office No. 515 Washington-st., near Spring.
**ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.**—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, contents of the large four-story dwelling, No. 26 West Houston-st., near Broadway: Rosewood piano, two superb mantel mirrors, two pier mirrors, parlor suites in satin; velvet and Brussels carpets, rosewood, black-walnut and mahogany chamber suites; fine bedding, dining and kitchen furniture.
N. B.—Personal attention given to sales of furniture at private residences; eighteen years' experience.

ROB'T A. HAGGERTY, Auctioneer.
**ROBERT A. HAGGERTY & CO., NO. 11** Pine-st., will sell on TUESDAY, March 24, at 10½ o'clock, all the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE contained in the house No. 56 East 125th-st., between 4th and 5th avs., consisting in part of rosewood parlor sets, etageres, carpets, matting, pictures, engravings, black walnut extension table, mahogany sideboard, chamber furniture, &c. Terms cash after sale.

RUDDEROW, JONES & CO., Auctioneers.
**AUCTION NOTICE.—ASSIGNEES' SALE.**—In Bankruptcy—RUDDEROW, JONES & CO. will sell on MONDAY, March 23, at 10 o'clock, at No. 124 Church-st., New-York, by order of Edward J. Minot and Augustus Whittemore, Assignees in Bankruptcy of B. M. Cohen & Co., all the stock of furnishing goods, woolens, &c., contained in said store, No. 124 Church-st., together with store fixtures, &c., &c. Terms cash on the day of sale.

**BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS—** Central Park and Bellevue lots—JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer, No. 28 Pine-st.—At Real Estates Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, TUESDAY, 31st of March, at 12 o'clock, 12 lots on 141st-st., between the Grand Boulevard and Bloomingdale road; 10 lots on southerly side of 84th-st., 150 feet east of 5th-av.; 4 lots on northerly side of 83d-st., in the rear of the above. Terms easy.

## FURNITURE.

**WARREN WARD & CO.,**
MANUFACTURERS OF FURNITURE,
Established 1850.
Warehouses, Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner of Crosby. Manufactory, No. 379 West 12th-st., extending through to No. 120 Jane-st.
Buyers of furniture are invited to examine the largest stock of fashionable furniture to be found in this City, consisting of
CHAMBER, PARLOR, LIBRARY AND DINING-ROOM SUITES OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE, AND WARRANTED IN EVERY RESPECT.
Particular attention given to the furnishing of CHURCHES, COUNTRY RESIDENCES, HOTELS, &c

**FURNITURE, FURNITURE.**
At G. W. SNEDEN & CAMPBELL'S,
No. 263 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts.
We manufacture and sell all kinds of furniture in suites or single pieces.
RETAIL AT MANUFACTURER'S PRICES.
Also Mattresses, Bedding, Looking-glasses, &c.
Goods warranted and delivered free. Self-rocking and other cradles. Furniture made to order. Note the number.

**FURNITURE, FURNITURE—AT LARGE**ly reduced prices. BRAUNSDORF & METZ, manufacturers, Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., between Norfolk and Essex sts., offer their large and well assorted stock of first-class furniture, consisting of sitting-room, parlor, library, bedroom and dining-room suites of the latest styles, to the public at wholesale prices.
N. B.—All goods warranted.

**AT HALF THE COST OF MANUFACTURE.**—For sale, pier, mantel and oval mirrors, and mirror frames, pictures and picture frames; preserved flowers in frames, cornices, store table, benches, vice, &c. No. 400 4th-av.

## MATRIMONIAL.

**A MERCHANT, AGED 40, SEEKS** among the refined and wealthy for a wife; possessing qualities of head and heart calculated to make home happy. Parents can learn the advertiser's social position, views, &c., by addressing F. H., Station C.

## DRY GOODS.

# HOUSEKEEPING GOODS
LINEN TABLE DAMASK,
NAPKINS,
DOYLIES,
TOWELS, &c., &c.,
BARNESLEY, IRISH AND SCOTCH SHEETINGS,
PILLOW CASE LINENS,
FAMILY LINENS.
QUILTS, BLANKETS, TOILETS, &c., &c.,
BROWN and BLEACHED COTTON SHEETINGS and SHIRTINGS.
PRICES COMPARING FAVORABLY WITH THE LOWEST IN THE MARKET.
GOODS HEMMED, MARKED AND DELIVERED READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.
MATTRESSES,
BOLSTERS AND PILLOWS
ALWAYS ON HAND.
# B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
NOS. 657 AND 659 BROADWAY

**STRIPED AND PLAIN TERRYS, LACE CURTAINS,**
CORNICES,
SHADES,
CRETONNE CHINTZES,
DIMITIES AND STRIPED TWILLS.
OUR NEW STOCK LOW.
TAYLOR, McGIBBON & CO., No. 809 Broadway.

**NEW SPRING GOODS.**
WE WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, MARCH 23,
AT RETAIL,
Our Large and Elegant Stock of
NEWLY-IMPORTED GOODS,
Consisting of
Paris Silks, both Plain and Fancy, French and Irish Poplins, Plain and Figured Grenadines, Piques, Percales, Lawns, French and English Prints,
And all the New Fabrics for
TRAVELING AND PROMENADING SUITS.
ALSO,
IN THE LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT,
COMPLETE OUTFITS
Of the most fashionable make.
Hosiery, Gloves, Parasols, Laces, Embroideries, &c., &c., in great variety.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
And to close
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHERINE-ST.

# NO. 244 CANAL-ST.
# TO HOUSEKEEPERS,
AT
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
We have now on hand one of the largest and best selected stocks of
COTTON and LINEN SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, PILLOW-CASE LINEN and COTTON, LINEN and LOOM TABLE DAMASK, by the yard, and in CLOTHS, NAPKINS, DOILIES, TOWELS, TOWELING, NURSERY DIAPER.
**GERMAN LINEN.**
NAPKINS, TABLE CLOTHS, TOWELS, TOWELING, SHEETING and PILLOW-CASE GOODS.
**BLANKETS.**
BLANKETS, WHITE and COLORED QUILTS, SPREADS, BED COMFORTABLES, TICKING, MATRESSES, SPRING BEDS, FEATHERS.
**IRON FURNITURE.**
IRON BEDSTEADS, CRIBS, CRADLES, BRACKETS, HAT and UMBRELLA STANDS, WASH STANDS, STORE and PIANO STOOLS.
MARBLE-TOP SALOON TABLES, TOWEL RACKS, &c.
Many of these goods embrace some of the very best in the market, having been bought in the auction-room, making one of the most complete stocks for housekeeping, hotels, boarding-house and institution use, to be found in the City. Buyers will find on examination of the goods and prices that time and money can be saved. All COTTON SHEETINGS and SHIRTINGS RETAILED at the lowest jobbers' wholesale prices, and embracing every desirable width and quality from the very finest to the lowest priced.
Study your interest. Call and see for yourself.
# WILLIAM GARDNER,
No. 244 Canal-st., between Broadway and Centre-st.

# R. H. MACY,
14TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV.
NOW OPENING,
SPRING STOCK OF
STRAW GOODS,
RIBBONS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES,
WHITE GOODS, PARASOLS,
NOTIONS, FANCY GOODS,
GLOVES AND HOSIERY, LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
FRENCH FLOWERS,
KID GLOVES, &c.,
AT POPULAR PRICES.

**AT JACKSON'S NO. 551 BROADWAY,**
BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS!
FROM AUCTION.
A SPLENDID LINE OF BLACK GROS GRAIN AND HEAVY REPS, 3-4 WIDE, FROM $2 PER YARD, ONE-THIRD BELOW THEIR REAL VALUE.
ALSO FROM AUCTION,
100 PIECES OF GREY CHENE POPLINS DE PARIS, DOUBLE WIDTH, 50 CENTS PER YARD, WORTH 87½ CENTS. MANY OF THESE GOODS CAN BE WORN BY LADIES NOT IN MOURNING.
W. JACKSON,
IMPORTER OF MOURNING GOODS,
NO. 551 BROADWAY,
OPPOSITE TIFFANY & CO.'S.

**A. T. STEWART & CO.**
Will exhibit on MONDAY, March 23,
ADDITIONAL SUPPLIES OF ELEGANT NOVELTIES IN
SPRING DRESS SUIT MATERIALS, NEW STYLE PARIS SILKS, PARIS-MADE MANTILLAS, SACQUE AND LLAMA LACE SHAWLS, EMBROIDERIES, LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S DRESSES, HATS, CLOAKS, UNDERGARMENTS, &c., &c. NEW STYLE PARIS FANCY CASSIMERES, CLOAKINGS, CLOTHS, &c., in quantities to suit customers.
BROADWAY and 10TH-ST.

**MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,**
AT REDUCED PRICES.
Undershirts and Drawers,
Kid, DOGSKIN and LISLE-THREAD Gloves,
English and German Half Hose,
NOVELTIES in SCARFS and TIES,
Superior SHIRTS and COLLARS,
To order or READY-MADE,
At the Shirt and Collar Depot,
No. 41 Fulton-st., corner Pearl-st.
THEODORE C. GRANNIS, Agent.

**ALL OUR POPULAR STOCKS**
OF
DRESS GOODS, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
DOMESTIC COTTONS, BLANKETS,
FLANNELS, CALICOS, HOSIERY, &c., &c.,
will be largely replenished
ON MONDAY, MARCH 23,
with goods purchased at the
RECENT LARGE AUCTION SALES.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

**BARGAINS IN CARPETS.**
ENGLISH BODY BRUSSELS..........$2 25 per yard.
CROSSLEY'S VELVETS..........3 00 per yard.
ENGLISH WILTONS..........3 50 per yard.
BEST QUALITY AXMINSTER..........5 00 per yard.
Together with AUBUSSON, AXMINSTER and TURKEY CARPETS, in one piece, with borders and corners to match, at
EQUALLY LOW PRICES.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

**LONG AND SQUARE INDIA SHAWLS,**
at $250; value $400.
PLAIN CENTRES FROM $50 UPWARD.
Also a choice lot of the
MOST ELEGANT AND COSTLY YET IMPORTED.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

**—DRESS TRIMMINGS, NEW STYLES,—**
—RIBBONS, VELVETS,—
—LACES, EMBROIDERIES,—
—HOSIERY, GLOVES,—
Small wares and Fancy Goods. A full assortment at popular prices.
W. J. ELGER,
No. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

**R. H. MACY.**
OPENING THIS WEEK
100 PIECES HEAVY LINEN SHEETINGS,
from 25c. to 50c. a yard below regular prices.
14th-st. and 6th-av.

**INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS.**
I have received additions to my stock of Camel's Hair Shawls, selected by myself, recently in Europe; also, black Real Thread Lace Points.
J. RUSSELL, No. 33 East 20th-st., near Broadway.

## MEETINGS.

**YALE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.**—THERE will be a meeting of the Alumni of Yale College in the lecture-room of the Madison-square Church (Rev. Dr. Adams') on MONDAY EVENING, 23d inst., at 8 o'clock, to hear the report of the Executive Committee and for other business.
F. H. SLADE, Secretary.

## DANCING.

**A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,**
NO. 212 FIFTH-AV., New-York.
Morning and afternoon classes for children. Evening classes for gentlemen. For terms send for a circular.

## IRON WORKS.

# ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,
14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.
D. D. BADGER, President. N. CHENY, Vice-Pres't.
Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges

## AMUSEMENTS.

**WALLACK'S.**
Proprietor and Manager....MR. LESTER WALLACK
PARTICULAR NOTICE.
The performance will commence at ten minutes before 8 precisely. Seats are secured until the end of the first act, which terminates at five minutes past 8. It is hoped that this notice will prevent disappointment and loss of seats.
# ROSEDALE
will be acted
EVERY EVENING,
UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
WITH NEW SCENERY,
BEAUTIFUL APPOINTMENTS,
NOVEL EFFECTS,
SPLENDID COSTUMES,
AND THE FOLLOWING GREAT CAST:
MR. LESTER WALLACK, MR. JOHN GILBERT, MR. GEO. HOLLAND, MR. B. T. RINGGOLD, MR. C. H. ROCKWELL, MISS LIZZIE TIMONEY, MR. J. C. WILLIAMSON, MR. G. F. BROWNE, MR. W. H. POPE, MR. T. J. WARD, MR. E. CASHIN, MISS ROSE EYTINGE, MRS. VERNON, MISS FANNY MORANT, MRS. CLARA JENNINGS, MRS. JOHN SEFTON, MISS MARY BARRETT, MISS CARMAN.
Doors open at 7½.

**BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.**
GRAND FAREWELL OPERA NIGHT OF THE LA GRANGE-BRIGNOLI ITALIAN OPERA.
TUESDAY EVENING, March 24, at 8 P. M.,
LUCRETIA BORGIA.
Mme. DE LA GRANGE, Mlle. BONHEUR, MASSIMILIANI, ORLANDINI, NICOLAO.
Also, the grand romantic Symphony, entitled THE SAILOR'S DREAM, performed by the grand orchestra under the immediate direction of the Composer.
Seats can be secured at the box-office of the Academy of Music and at Macoy's, No. 114 Broadway.

**PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.**
GRAND ITALIAN OPERA,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 25,
third appearance of the successful debutante,
MADAME AGATHA STATES.
TRAVIATA,
with all the great artists.
Tickets, $1.
Reserved seats, 50 cents extra; balcony boxes, $10; the sale of which will commence this morning at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; ticket office, No. 114 Broadway, and at Pike's Opera House.

**FRENCH THEATRE.**
H. L. BATEMAN..........Lessee and Director
LAST THREE NIGHTS
OF THE
GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN.
MONDAY,
TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS.
MLLE. TOSTEE AS THE GRAND DUCHESS.
THURSDAY EVENING, March 26,
First performance of Offenbach's
LA BELLE HELENE,
which will be produced with New Scenery, Superb Costumes, Elegant Appointments, Effective Chorus and Orchestra.
ALL THE ARTISTS OF THE OPERA COMPANY combining to give the most perfect effect to the representation.
FRIDAY EVENING—LA BELLE HELENE.
SATURDAY—LA BELLE HELENE MATINEE.
Seats secured at the theatre, Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; and Peters', No. 200 Broadway.
The sale of seats for
LA BELLE HELENE
will commence at all the offices on Monday morning, at 8 o'clock.

**BROADWAY THEATRE—ORIGINAL AMERICAN COMEDY.**
JOE.
Written by "De Walden," in which
CHANFRAU,
that wonderful delineator of peculiarities, assumes four distinct and totally dissimilar parts.

**TO-NIGHT.**
BROADWAY THEATRE. ORIGINAL COMEDY BY DE WALDEN.
CHANFRAU IN FOUR CHARACTERS.

**STEINWAY HALL.**
OLE BULL'S GRAND CONCERTS.
In consequence of the great success attending the first series of concerts, the management has the honor to announce that
OLE BULL
will give his third and fourth
GRAND CONCERTS,
TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 24,
SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 28,
AND A
GRAND MATINEE
On SATURDAY, MARCH 28, at 2 o'clock.
ADMISSION..........ONE DOLLAR
RESERVED SEATS..........FIFTY CENTS EXTRA
ADMISSION TO MATINEE..........ONE DOLLAR
No extra charge for reserved seats.
The sale of reserved seats will commence on Monday morning at 9 o'clock, at Steinway Hall.
Tickets and seats for sale at Schubert's and Schirmer's music stores, and No. 112 Broadway.
F. WIDDOWS, Manager.

**STEINWAY HALL.**
FINAL FAREWELL READINGS.
FIVE IN NUMBER.
Mr.
CHARLES DICKENS
WILL READ
(for the last time but four,)
On MONDAY EVENING, April 13,
his
DOCTOR MARIGOLD,
and
(for the first time in New-York,)
MRS. GAMP.
On TUESDAY EVENING, April 14,
(last time but three,)
his
NICHOLAS NICKLEBY
(at Mr. Squeers' School,)
and
BOOTS AT THE HOLLY TREE INN.
On THURSDAY EVENING, April 16,
(last time but two,)
his
DAVID COPPERFIELD
and
MR. BOB SAWYER'S PARTY,
(from Pickwick.)
On FRIDAY EVENING, April 17,
(last time but one,)
his
DOCTOR MARIGOLD
and
MRS. GAMP.
On MONDAY EVENING, April 20,
(last time,)
his
CHRISTMAS CAROL
and
THE TRIAL FROM PICKWICK.
The Readings will commence at 8 o'clock.
Reserved Seats $2 each.
The sale of tickets for the Course of Five Readings only will take place at Steinway Hall on MONDAY, March 30, commencing at 9 A. M.
Should any tickets remain unsold they will be disposed of on TUESDAY, March 31, and following days, at the same time and place.

BENEFIT OF
**THE BOONE FAMILY,**
AT STEINWAY HALL,
on the 30th.
MRS. BOONE AND CHILDREN
will appear, assisted by Madame Marie Abbott, J. R. Thomas, J. E. Frobisher, Mr. Burns and Hindle.
Tickets, 50 cents. Reserved seats, $1. To be had at Steinway's and Pond's music-stores, and Peters' music-store, No. 200 Broadway

**TRENOR'S SOIREE DANSANTE,**
MONDAY EVENING, March 23,
At his new and beautiful DANCING ACADEMY, LYRIC HALL, 6th-av., near 42d-st.
Season tickets can be had from Mr. Trenor, at the rooms.

**THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,** No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., No. 820 Broadway, and Nos. 128, 130 and 132 Court-st., corner of State-st., Brooklyn.
EDWARD MOLLENHAUER, ALOIS F. LEJEAL, HENRY MOLLENHAUER, } Musical Directors.
S. N. GRISWOLD, Treasurer.

## LECTURES.

**LECTURES.**—A COURSE OF THREE POPULAR lectures will be delivered in the West 23d-st. Presbyterian Church, near 7th-av., under the auspices of St. Andrew's Division Sons of Temperance, as follows: March 23, Rev. GEO. J. MINGINS, *A Trip to California*; March 30, Rev. THOS. STREET, *Combativeness*; April 30, S. IRENÆUS PRIME, D. D., *Turkey and the Turks*. Tickets for the course, 50 cents; single lecture, 25 cents To be had at the door. Lectures commence at 8 o'clock.

## STEAMBOATS.

**BRISTOL LINE.**
FOR BOSTON VIA BRISTOL.
For PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, CAPE COD and all points of railway communication East and North.
The new and splendid steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE leave Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.
Connecting with steamboat express at Bristol at 4:30 A. M., arriving at Boston at 6 A. M., in time to connect with all the Eastern and Northern morning trains from that city.
Tickets and staterooms obtained at office on the pier, (40;) and Westcott's Express office, No. 1 Park-place; also, tickets sold and baggage checked through at the offices of Westcott's Express Company in New-York and Brooklyn.
Freights taken at the lowest rates. Freight express train leaves Bristol at 6 A. M., arriving in Boston at 8:30 A. M.
H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.
G. W. TIERS, Agent.

**STONINGTON LINE.**
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE
FOR
BOSTON
VIA STONINGTON AND PROVIDENCE.
The new and elegant sea-going steamers
STONINGTON, Capt. WILL. M. JONES, } MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.
NARRAGANSETT, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, } TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY;
leaving Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay-st., at 5 o'clock P. M., connecting with the Stonington and Providence, and the Boston and Providence Railroads.
NO CHANGE OF CARS.
These splendid steamers are unsurpassed for safety and comfort, and passengers will be landed in Boston in ample time for all the early trains.
For passage, or for freight at the lowest rates, apply at Pier No. 33 North River.
SAMUEL DEVEAU, Agent.
D. S. BABCOCK, President, Stonington Steamboat Company.

**SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—** The SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., N. R., as follows:

| LEAVE NEW-YORK | LEAVE RED BANK. |
|---|---|
| Thursday, March 19, 3 P. M. | Friday, March 20, 2:30 P. M. |
| Saturday, March 21, 3 P. M. | Monday, March 23, 7 A. M. |
| Tuesday, March 24, 7:30 A. M. | Wednesday, Mar. 25, 8 A. M. |
| Thursday, Mar. 26, 8:30 A. M. | Friday, March 27, 9 A. M. |
| Saturday, March 28, 10 A. M. | Monday, Mar. 30, 9:30 A. M. |
| Tuesday, March 31, 12 M. | |

**NAVIGATION OF NORTH RIVER RESUMED.**
The boats of the PEOPLE'S LINE, the ST. JOHN and DREW, commence their regular trips to Albany on MONDAY, the 23d inst., at 6 o'clock P. M.

**FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—** Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**OLYMPIC THEATRE.—BEGINS AT 8.**
GREAT HIT OF G. L. FOX'S NEW PANTOMIME,
HUMPTY DUMPTY.
FUNNIEST PANTOMIME | BEST BALLET.
BEST SCENERY. | FINEST SPECTACLE
Densely crowded. Throngs turned away. Reserved seats all sold out days ahead. Uproarious fun and general enthusiasm. The pantomime "the" exciting event of the theatrical year.
G. L. FOX..........as..........CLOWN
The unapproachably great "star" danseuse,
MLLE. RITA SANGALLI.
GRAND BALLET. | WITTY BURLESQUE.
FUNNY TRICKS. | GRACEFUL SKATING.
GROTESQUE ILLUSIONS | UPROARIOUS FUN.
Seats secured six days in advance.
MATINEES WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

**NIBLO'S GARDEN.**
Lessee and Manager..........WM. WHEATLEY.
Curtain rises ¼ to 8. Terminates at 11 o'clock.
MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 23, 1868,
will be presented, for the sixty-seventh time, the
WHITE
FAWN,
introducing JARRETT & PALMER'S great Parisienne BALLET TROUPE.
Perfect Acting, New Dances,
Superb Scenery, Delightful Music.
Splendid Effects, Spirited Marches,
Rich Costumes, Increased Orchestra.
Full Chorus, Grand Tableaux.
The piece, pronounced the
BEST AND MOST COSTLY
EVER PRESENTED IN AMERICA,
concludes with
THE DESCENT OF THE DRAGON FLY,
A TRANSFORMATION SCENE,
OF PLEASING DEVICE,
unapproachable for its
BEAUTY, ENCHANTMENT, FASCINATION, AND FINISH.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY,
AT ONE O'CLOCK.
Seats secured six days in advance.

**WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE,**
Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway.—Admission, 50 cents.
Fifth and last week of the brilliant engagement of
MISS KATE REIGNOLDS,
when will be presented, by kind permission of
MATILDA HERON,
the great play that has made her name celebrated in every city in America.
CAMILLE..........Miss KATE REIGNOLDS
Armand Duvall..........Mr. G. C. Boniface
De Varville..........Mr. G. H. Clarke
The piece will be placed upon the stage with every attention to detail and strength of cast. Doors open at 7½ o'clock. Commence at 8. Admission 50 cents.

**BARNEY WILLIAMS' BROADWAY THEATRE.**
THIS EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
First week of an Original Comedy,
Written by De Walden, expressly for
CHANFRAU,
Produced with new scenery and fine cast, entitled
"JOE."
CHANFRAU in four characters.
SATURDAY—First "JOE" Matinee.

**BROADWAY THEATRE—TO-NIGHT—"JOE."**
THE GREAT ACTOR CHANFRAU,
In four distinct characterizations.

**BOWERY THEATRE.**
Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Blanchard—Miss Teresa Berry—The Learned Dogs, Nero and Carlo—The Assassin of the Rocks—Pas de Fascination, and the Midnight Banquet.

**NEW-YORK CIRCUS.**
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..........Director
MATINEES AT 2½
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
NOVEL AND UNIQUE ATTRACTION!
MONDAY NIGHT, MARCH 23,
first appearance in America of
THE WONDERFUL CYNOCEPHALUS;
THE WONDERFUL CYNOCEPHALUS;
THE WONDERFUL CYNOCEPHALUS;
OR, L'ECUYER QUADRUMANE.
OR, L'ECUYER QUADRUMANE.
THE MOST EXTRAORDINARY NOVELTY
ever presented to the American public.
THIS REMARKABLE ANIMAL
RIVALS THE GREATEST HUMAN RIDERS
IN DARING FEATS OF EQUESTRIANISM,
and under the direction of its trainer and proprietor,
MONS. OLIVIER,
will appear in those extraordinary performances which
IN ALL THE CAPITALS OF EUROPE
have been pronounced
THE MOST SURPRISING EXHIBITION
of sagacity and training, and the most wonderful novelty of the age. In Paris
THE WONDERFUL CYNOCEPHALUS;
OR, L'ECUYER QUADRUMANE,
for months in succession attracted the greatest crowds ever drawn to the Cirque Napoleon; and wherever it has appeared it has invariably proved
THE MOST POWERFUL ATTRACTION
ever introduced into the arena.
Second week in America of
MR. HERBERT B. WILLIAMS,
THE GREATEST OF ENGLISH JESTERS,
who has been received with the utmost favor on every occasion.
BRILLIANT AND DIVERSIFIED
SCENES IN THE CIRCLE,
introducing
ALL THE STARS
and the entire strength of the
GREAT NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE,
TRAINED HORSES, PERFORMING PONIES,
AND COMIC MULES.

**DODWORTH HALL, 806 BROADWAY.**
HENRY S. SMITH, Esq., will read his original play, entitled "LOVE'S VICISSITUDES," THIS (Monday) EVENING at 8 o'clock.
Admission 50 cents.

**WILLIAM MASON AND THEODORE THOMAS' CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,**
NO. 129 FIFTH-AV., (near 20th-st.)

## MUSICAL.

**THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE**
is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

**HAZELTON BROS.,**
OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES,
With Full Iron Frame and Agraffe Treble.
Factory and Warerooms, Nos. 147 and 149 Greene-st., corner of Houston-st.

**ARION PIANO-FORTE.**—PATENTED; highest premium awarded over all, even the renowned World's Exposition Pianos. Send for descriptive pamphlet, price list, &c. Manufactory and warerooms, Nos. 187 and 189 Bowery. MANNER & CO.

**PIANO-FORTES, EVERY VARIETY—** The finest and cheapest in the City; warranted five years; seven octave second-hand pianos at bargains. JENNYS & SON, No. 233 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

**20 SECOND-HAND PIANOS OF VARIOUS** makers for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 652 Broadway. Pianos to rent.

**NEW MUSIC.—THE "KILLARNEY QUADRILLES,"** for the piano, with beautiful view of the Lakes of Killarney, price 75 cents; also for the violin, price 20 cents; just published at DALY'S music-store, No. 419 Grand-st. Sent postage free.

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**A LARGE AND WELL-SELECTED** stock of new and second-hand pianos for sale and to let on the most resonable terms at L. P. CUMMINGS', No. 8 Union-square.

**MUST BE SOLD, A GOOD SEVEN-OCTAVE** piano, not used over two months, in perfect order, for $250. Address Box No. 3,567 Post-office.

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**TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.**
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.
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**DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE** N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office, No. 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at No. 6 City-Hall place. Consultation strictly confidential.

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**LADIES, DOCTOR ALLEN, NO. 119** Greenwich-av., insures immediate relief from whatever cause produced, with safety. An experienced female physician in attendance. Consultation letter free.

**DR. AND MME. ALLEN, NO. 119 GREENWICH-AV.**—Ladies immediately relieved, from whatever cause, with safety guaranteed.

**LADIES' SURE ASSISTANT IMMEDIATELY—** Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st., with or without medicines. Can return same day. Consultation all hours

**YOUTHFUL VIGOR AND MANHOOD RE**gained by using Dr. Powers' Elixir, and unfortunates cured without mercury positively. Office, 191 Stanton-st.

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**DR. POWERS, NO. 191 STANTON-ST., CURES** certain diseases sure; nervous debility sure; female troubles sure. Confidential circular sent by first post.

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**DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST** cases of certain diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages and advice free.

**DR. HUNTER'S RED DROPS—THE ONLY** thing on earth that will really cure certain diseases without injury to the constitution; all others dry it in the blood. $1 per vial. No. 3 Division-st., since 1834.

**DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL** restores vigor of youth in one week; gives health and strength to the most debilitated; $5 per bottle. No. 3 Division-st. Book on nervous debility, 60 pages, gratis

## AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

### The New Premier—His Appearance in Parliament and Reception—The Alabama Claims—Abyssinian News—Goldwin Smith on the United States—The Royal Levee.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, March 7, 1868.

The new Premier has begun his reign by balking the expectations of friends and foes. On Thursday he invited the Conservative Party to meet him at his official residence in Downing-street, for the purpose, as it was assumed, of shadowing forth the policy which the Ministry intended to pursue. A fair (not a large) proportion of the party obeyed the invitation, and they discovered in the course of the afternoon that they might as well have stayed at home. They came away from the presence of their chief no wiser than they were before. Mr. DISRAELI told them that he intended to pursue a "conservative" policy, but the exact meaning which he attaches to that word he left it to their inferior minds to conjecture. We all know that he thinks a bill establishing household suffrage as the basis of representation a conservative measure. Perhaps he may now have manhood suffrage in his eye. There is no reason to suppose that he would stick at that if he had to choose between it and the loss of power, and if there were the slightest prospect of bamboozling his party into following his lead.

As nothing was to be found out in Downing-street, the meeting in the House of Commons the same evening was naturally looked forward to with great interest. Almost every one anticipated a "great speech" on the occasion—a bold declaration of policy, a brilliant sketch of the benefits which the country might look for from a Disraeli Ministry, perhaps an epigrammatic vindication of the Prime Minister from the recent attacks upon him. I must confess that I looked for nothing of the kind. It seemed consistent with Mr. DISRAELI's general character, and his love of surprise and mystery, to say as little as he could help on this "first night"—to commit himself to nothing, to make a brief statement of facts, to allude still more briefly to the Ministerial policy, and to sit down without exposing himself to anything worse than general attack. This, however, was not the view of the "lobby," that resort of the gossips of the House. There Farmer Carrots and Squire Beetroot stand waiting to have a chat with their County members, and a number of constituents watch for the chance of getting an order for the strangers' gallery out of their representatives. On Thursday this hall was crowded with curious spectators. The little slip of a place which is set apart in the House of Commons for the public would have been filled ten times over by the people eager to gain admission. Under such circumstances all that the crowd could hope to do was to see the Prime Minister walk past to the door of the House, with the secrets of the future hidden away in his breast.

Your correspondent meanwhile was inside the House, where the crush was very great, and where the members were jammed together on the benches like people in a Fourth-avenue car or Broadway stage at five in the afternoon. Even the front bench on the right-hand side—the Ministerial bench—was so packed that not another man could have been stowed away upon it. Many of the members were obliged to gather below the bar and at the back of the Speaker's chair. There was some hum-drum talk going on about tramways—who cares for tramways at a time like that?—and presently one could hear cheers from Westminster Hall and the lobbies outside. This, then, must be the Premier coming! How many nights has he walked along these very passages amid the cold or contemptuous looks of the sweet public now shouting out their hurrahs after him! Presently he entered the House. There was a general cheer, in response to which Mr. DISRAELI bowed, but the cheer rather suddenly dropped down into a slight settle of "hear, hear," and in a few moments all was quiet. It had been a good and pleasant reception, but not a very friendly or enthusiastic one.

Mr. DISRAELI sat down next to his colleague, Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE, looking certainly nervous, perhaps also a little confused. His wonderful impassibility seemed to have given way. As to his countenance it betrayed nothing; it is always pretty much like that of Mr. THADDEUS STEVENS, in hue and in expression. But his *hands*—those fatal betrayers! Did you ever know a man who could command them properly under excitement?—revealed his nervousness to the eye. They would not stay quiet. The left hand went constantly back to the ear; the right twitched a handkerchief. When at a sign from the Speaker the Premier rose, his emotion was plainly evinced. He felt the occasion a little too strongly. What he wanted to brace his nerves up again was opposition. It is hard to do anything well while one is in the full rush of success. Let a check come; let a new difficulty arise, and the spirit which *makes* success revives again. Mr. DISRAELI has all his powers at his command while he is called upon to attack others or to defend himself. But he is not at home before a silent, half friendly and expectant audience.

While he was praising Lord DERBY, Lord STANLEY constantly kept his eyes concealed with his hand—he was evidently much moved at hearing his father referred to in the past tense. But Mr. DISRAELI did his work with great delicacy and tact, and passed away from the subject as rapidly as he could. Then he came to himself, and that, too, was a topic which he just skimmed over like a skater on thin ice. Did you, may I ask, ever notice in following Mr. DISRAELI's career, how rarely he speaks of himself? He even defends himself *impersonally*. If Mr. GLADSTONE had been Prime Minister on Thursday, and addressed the House of Commons for the first time in that capacity, he would have touched on most of the details of his past life, expatiated on the wonderful work of Providence in placing so humble and unworthy an instrument in so exalted a position, proclaimed that he too was but a worm, and less than the least of the barren trees which encumbered the ground, descanted upon *Ecce Homo* and the inner workings of the spirit, and finally wound up with a gorgeous peroration on the destiny of mankind. But Mr. DISRAELI, since he left off writing novels, has seldom let his imagination or his rhetorical faculties get the better of him. He passed over himself with a single quiet allusion, "I looked for the support of my party and the fair and impartial treatment of a House of Commons in which I have passed one-half my existence"—and then he did, as it were, straightway make himself invisible. It was impossible to make out anything from what he said. The House saw that the clouds were coming up fast, and that everything was over for that night. I should think that Mr. DISRAELI did not speak more than a quarter of an hour—in a hesitating and slightly bungling manner throughout. He more than once rebeated himself, and tried back for words which appeared to have escaped him. In effect what he said was this: "Lord DERBY has resigned and I am Prime Minister. You expect to hear a declaration of my policy—very good. We are for peace, and a liberal course upon domestic affairs. If you want to know more than that, you must wait. Whatever I said now would be misapprehended—consequently I shall say nothing. I make my best compliments to you all." It was curious to see Mr. GLADSTONE's face when his successful rival sat down. It expressed bewilderment combined in a large degree with indignation. Was this all? Did Mr. DISRAELI mean to say that he intended to cheat the House of Commons in that manner? That was what Mr. GLADSTONE seemed to ask, but he held his tongue, and wisely, for he was evidently very angry, and in that state Mr. GLADSTONE is never to be trusted on his legs.

The rest of the evening was flat enough. Mr. BOUVERIE (a Liberal,) got up from behind Mr. GLADSTONE and declared that the Liberal party was a rabble, and altogether made a good many admissions which afforded fun to the Conservatives, but were by no means so agreeable to the opposition. The House very soon cleared when it was found that none of the great guns intended to go off. I thought Mr. DISRAELI looked relieved that it was all over. He will now get into the regular "swing" of his work, and as modesty has never been his bane we may assume that it will not stand in the way of his making a great speech any more.

There is no doubt that the Conservatives are half inclined to rebel against their new leader, because they never know what he is going to do next. But as private injuries are sometimes more galling than public ones, they are especially sore on account of Mr. DISRAELI's injudicious boast at Edinburgh, that he had "educated" the Tory party. This great and unpardonable mistake only shows that the most cautious of men will let their tongues run too fast now and then. It was not only in bad taste on the part of Mr. DISRAELI to boast, after the treachery of which he was guilty last year, that he had "educated" his party—it was a piece of coarseness and vulgarity such as he seldom or never committed before. This one phrase has given more offence to his followers than anything which has happened, and Mr. DISRAELI may expect never to hear the last of it. He is evidently unusually uneasy with regard to its consequences, for he has taken what, to the best of my belief, is an unprecedented step with him, and written a letter to the newspapers. He tries to explain away the word educated—but it is rather a lame attempt. It will be a thorn in his side for many a long day to come.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

The course of the debate which took place last night on the *Alabama* claims, will, I trust, satisfy your readers that I did not go too far when I told you some weeks ago that the Government of this country and the people are prepared to pay whatever claims are proved against us. I did not write without authority, and Lord STANLEY's statements last night fully confirm the information which I was enabled to give you. "To us the money part of the affair is inappreciably small," and, "I think if matters were fairly adjusted, even if the decision went against us, we should not be disposed to grudge the payment"—these are expressions on the part of the English Minister which fully disclose the course the Government is prepared to adopt, and they were received with a general burst of cheers by the House of Commons. In fact, there has been no speech made for a long while which was so loudly and repeatedly cheered as Lord STANLEY's last night. "If, therefore," added the Foreign Secretary, "the *Alabama* claimants are kept out of what may be due to them, they ought to understand, and I think they will understand, that it is not by the act of this Government." I hope that future writers upon this topic in the United States will, in justice, remember this official declaration. Let any impartial arbitrator decide against us, and the amount of the claims will be paid over in four-and-twenty hours. Lord STANLEY wishes that he could talk the matter over personally with Mr. SEWARD. Perhaps Mr. SEWARD would say: "I do not wish to converse on the subject with gentlemen who sided against the North." The present Ministry, however, must be acquited of this mistake. Lord STANLEY and Mr. DISRAELI kept strictly outside the question. Surely, this *Alabama* dispute can be settled now, if ever. Of course, if there is no intention of settling it on the part of Mr. SEWARD, there is no more to be said. Only let the *Alabama* claimants put the saddle on the right horse. There is a small section in this country who would go further than Lord STANLEY proposes—who would send an envoy to Washington to say, "We owe you reparation—how much shall we pay?" But I venture to hope that Mr. SEWARD will not be guided by the voice of this section. Lord STANLEY has undoubtedly expressed the prevailing tone of public feeling, and I do not think it can give dissatisfaction on your side the Atlantic.

ABYSSINIAN NEWS.

Considerable surprise was created one morning this week by the appearance in the *Times* of a telegram from Abyssinia which had been given to the paper by a correspondent of the New-York *Herald*. I have no doubt that in the *Herald* it would be dressed for the public eye before insertion. The *Times* printed it in its raw state, and it contributed very little to our previous information. The mystery, which was much talked over in our town, was that the *Times* should have published any information not derived from its own sources. The *Spectator* asks, "What would old JOHN WALTER say if he were alive?" I think there would most likely be a row in the neighborhood of Printing-house Square. The *Times* has its aberrations, like other papers; but of late, one hears people say, they have been rather numerous. The paper has always had a reputation for getting the earliest news, no matter at what expense. Now, as the *Spectator* puts it, it is publishing "the latest news of a British expedition per favor of a London correspondent of the New-York *Herald*." It is all very well to ask what would "old JOHN WALTER say," but it does not seem quite fair to cast blame by implication on the present JOHN WALTER, who is both an enterprising and an energetic man. If he employs people to do a certain work properly, surely he cannot be reproached with negligence or want of spirit. There the matter is, however. The *Times* is content now with less than it used to be.

GOLDWIN SMITH ON AMERICA.

Mr. GOLDWIN SMITH is positively going over to America to write a history of the country! It is important for your readers to understand that, while he professes an admiration for America, his opinions have no weight here, because it is understood that he uses the United States exclusively as an instrument of party warfare. He is for abolishing everything in England, including the Crown. And so he justifies his theories and arguments by a constant reference to America. A gentleman of New-England told me once that Mr. GOLDWIN SMITH had lectured him like a schoolboy on American affairs. That is exactly his style. It strikes me that he will be badly snubbed once or twice before he returns to this doomed land.

THE ROYAL LEVEE.

The Queen held her first Court this season yesterday. Mr. ADAMS was present, but he stayed away from the Prince of Wales' levee because of the restriction of Congress against any American Minister wearing Court dresses. Mr. ADAMS does not like to make himself conspicuous by being the one man in the room who wears an evening suit. He went to Court yesterday, however, probably for the last time. His retirement is very generally regretted.

### Lynching of Two Prisoners in Missouri.

*From the St. Louis Republican, March 20.*

A gentleman from Richmond, Ray County, states that the two prisoners, DAVID MCGUIRE and JAMES DEVERS, in prison at that place on charges of being participants in the bank robbery and murder of two of the citizens, some months since, were taken from the jail, on Monday night, by parties unknown (or at least not named,) and hanged at a short distance from town. It is stated a letter had been received a short time previous from a person in Gentry County requesting Sheriff REYBURN to hold DEVERS, who, it was charged, had murdered his (the writer's) brother, and that authority was about to be sent down for him. On Monday last, three persons heavily armed, purporting to be from Gentry County, one or all of them of the same family name, with the writer of the letter, were seen near Richmond. During the night, by means of keys, the jail was entered, the prisoners noiselessly taken out, and next morning they were found dead. Meanwhile the strangers had disappeared. The circumstances attending the affair, however, seem to indicate that other parties besides these strangers, even on the supposition that they were participants, must have been cognizant of, or have assisted in, the tragic, and, as we think, unwarrantable act.

## OPENING OF NAVIGATION.

### Directory of Travel on the River, the Bay and the Sound.

The Hudson is now free of ice obstruction as far as Albany. During the Winter months the owners of the various lines of steamboats for both river and Sound travel have been busily at work putting their vessels in thorough repair, and clothing them with their Summer raiment of fresh color. The time-tables of many of the lines have not yet reached us, but as far as they have we give them below. There is no modification that we note of the fare rates of last year, but opposition may work this desirable change when the season fairly opens. We find only familiar names among the boats to ply on the North River, but there are many new ones set down for the Sound passenger and freight trade. The population is so rapidly increasing in all the villages within a few hours' sail of the City, that we may look for the establishment of new lines in all directions to meet the increasing carrying trade and travel.

#### Up the Hudson.

ATHENS AND ALBANY.—The fine and popular boats the *Drew, Dean Richmond, St. John* and *Hendrick Hudson*, Pier No. 41 North River, will be employed by the People's Line as the day boats to Albany and Athens this Summer and Fall, and will begin their trips early this week. The Opposition Line will run the *Daniel Drew* and *Chauncey Vibbard* as a day line.

POUGHKEEPSIE AND PEEKSKILL.—The *Adelphi* or *Christina* will leave pier foot of Harrison-street daily at 3½ for Peekskill, touching at Yonkers, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing and Haverstraw.

RONDOUT.—The steamer *Mary Powell* will make daily trips, starting at 3½ P. M. from foot of Desbrosses-street to Rondout, Newburg and Poughkeepsie.

FORT LEE will be reached this season by the steamer *Thomas E. Hulse* from foot of Christopher-street.

#### Down the Bay.

The small steamers which ply to points of interest along the bay-shore during the bathing season have no local habitation during the Winter months, and few of them a name which they continue to use for two successive seasons. It is therefore impossible at this early day to develop their plans for the bathers and the fishers of the hot months before us. But for those who migrate earlier, with a view to spend the Summer on the margin of our beautiful bay, arrangements are already made.

STATEN ISLAND.—On week-days the boats for Staten Island will leave, during the season now opening, from pier at foot of Whitehall-street, at 6, 7, and 9 A. M., and 1, 4, 5, 6 and 7 P. M., and on Sundays at 7, 9, and 11 A. M., and 1, 4, and 6 P. M. These boats connect at Tottenville, having touched at the intermediate landings, with steam ferry-boats for Perth Amboy. The intermediate landings are at Tompkinsville, Stapleton, and Clifton. During the summer-months night-boats will leave for the Island at 10 and 11:45. The fare is, as usual, 10 cents; to Perth Amboy, through, 25 cents.

ELIZABETHPORT.—The steamer *Red Jacket*, for passengers to Elizabethport, will leave Pier No. 15, North River, daily, Sunday excepted, at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. The steamer *Kill Von Kull* will also carry passengers to the above port at 4:30 P. M.

FORT HAMILTON AND CONEY ISLAND will be reached during the summer-months by the steamers *Norwalk* and *Naushon*, but the starting-points of these are not yet located, nor are their time-tables published.

RED BANK.—The steamer *Sea Bird* leaves pier foot of Chambers-street every other day, beginning with Tuesday, returning on the alternate days.

#### On the Sound.

We are advised that there will be many new boats put upon various routes touching the many villages of the Sound. As the time is still a month distant when the birds of passage begin to plume their feathers for their Northward flight, that they may leave behind them the City smoke and dust and noise, and greet again the quiet village shade, the fresh sea breeze, and the tumbling waters of the ocean, the new lines have not yet their plans perfected, and hence we are unable to say what they propose to do for us just now. But of the old lines we can speak advisedly.

HARLEM.—The boats of the Harlem and New-York Navigation Company will run from Peck-slip, stopping at Eighth-street and at Astoria, connecting with the boat *Tiger Lily*, on the Harlem River, for High Bridge. The steamers *Sylvan Stream* and *Sylvan Grove* will be the passenger boats, the *Leader* the freight boat. The latter will land passengers at Ward's Island, Randall's Island, One Hundred and Tenth-street, and Astoria. The passenger fare will be ten cents, as usual—twelve tickets for $1. The boats will leave Peck-slip hourly in the morning and afternoon, but at longer intervals during the mid-day hours.

LONG ISLAND AND NORTH SHORE.—Touching all prominent points on the north shore of Long Island, including Whitestone, Glen Cove, College Point, City Island, &c. The steamers *Leawanhaka* and *Arrowsmith* will alternately leave Peck-slip at 3 P. M.

NEW-BEDFORD.—The steamers direct to New-Bedford are the *Acushnet*, formerly the gunboat *New-London*, and named by the rebels the "Fighting Devil," and the *Wamsutta*, also used as a gunboat during the war. These will leave Pier No. 13, East River, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 3 P. M., alternating, and will leave New-Bedford, returning, on the same days at 2 P. M. The running time is seventeen hours; the cabin fare $3 50. As these boats are small, they are much resorted to by fishing clubs, for whose enjoyment they offer special advantages.

NEW-HAVEN.—The fine steamers *Continental* and *Elm City* will ply on this route during the Summer, connecting with the trains to Hartford, Springfield, White Mountains and Lake Memphramagog. The *Continental* will leave Pier No. 25 East River daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P.M., reaching New-Haven at 8 P. M., and starting on her return trip at 11 same night, reaching New-York at daylight next morning. The *Elm City* will leave this port every night (Sunday excepted) at 11 o'clock, arriving in New-Haven in time for the early morning trains. The day trip this line is very enjoyable, the steamers having just such comforts and conveniences as enhance the well-known pleasure of the Sound trip by daylight. The fare is 75 cents.

NEW-HAVEN.—The steamers *New-Haven* and *Northampton* will alternate, either one or other leaving this port every P. M. at 4 o'clock, and will leave New-Haven in return at 10 P. M.

NORWALK.—The line to Norwalk, Conn., is composed of the steamers *Nelly White* and *Neversink*, new and swift vessels. These leave the pier foot of Market-street, East River, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 2 P. M., and after the middle of April will leave daily at 3 o'clock from same place, touching at Thirty-fourth-street at 3:15. The distance is fifty miles, and the trip is made in three hours. These boats connect with the Norwalk and Danbury Railroad, running through a dozen manufacturing villages, terminating in the heart of the State at Danbury. The passenger fare is but 75 cents, and there are commutation rates.

STONINGTON—Is reached by the steamers *Stonington* and *Narragansett*, one of which leaves each day, Sunday excepted, from Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay-street. These steamers go on to Boston, avoiding Point Judith.

PROVIDENCE.—The *Electra, Galatea* and *Oceanus*, of the Neptune Line, will leave Pier No. 27 North River, in their turn, one sailing each week day at 4 P. M. for Providence direct, connecting there with 7 A. M. train for Boston.

The Continental line will run two steamers, the *Vicksburg* and *Osprey*, to Providence from Pier No. 30 North River, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

BOSTON AND NEWPORT AND NORWICH AND NEW-LONDON.—The Boston, Newport and New-York Steamboat Company will run their well-known boats *Old Colony* and *Newport*, on alternate days, from Pier No. 28 North River, starting at 5 P. M., Sundays excepted, arriving in Newport, R. I., about 2½ A. M. the following morning, and at Boston at 6½ o'clock, connecting with the Eastern and Northern trains. Families are permitted to remain on board until 10 A. M. after arrival.

The Metropolitan Steamship Company's outside line of Neptune steamers will sail daily, Sunday excepted, at 4 P. M. The steamers *Neptune, Nereus* and *Glaucus*, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and the *Ashland, Miami* and *M. Sandford* on alternate days.

The well-known first-class steamers *City of New-York, City of Boston, City of Lawrence* and *City of London*, will alternate, two leaving daily at 5 P. M., the two last named doing the freight business. The first named have been thoroughly overhauled for the season, and with a view to the comfort and convenience of excursionists. The boats touch at New-London and Norwich, and start from Pier No. 39 North River, foot of Vesey-street. The fare is—cabin, to Boston, $5; deck, $4; to the intermediate distances, proportionally lower.

BRISTOL.—The Bristol Line, consisting of the steamers *Bristol* and *Providence*, is well known to be among the most enterprising in our port, and the steamers themselves unsurpassed in beauty, strength speed and comfort. The *Bristol* leaves Pier No. 40 North River Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 5 P. M., connecting with the train at Bristol, R. I., and arriving in Boston at 6:30 A. M. The *Providence* leaves on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at the same hour, arriving at the same points at the time above named. These boats, being lately built, are admirably constructed, with a view to comfort—even luxury of travel. They are heated by steam and lighted by gas. They cost over $1,000,000 each, have 238 state-rooms and 90 berths, and accommodate 800 passengers.

## LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

### Audacious Robbery in a Third-avenue Car—A Remarkable Case.

Sergeant BENJAMIN T. HAMMOND, of the Fourth Provisional Company of the regular army, stationed at Fort Wood, Bedloe's Island, came to the City with a leave of absence, which expires to-day at noon. Yesterday afternoon he got on Third-avenue car No. 18, having in the pocket of his pantaloons a pocket-book containing $28 in currency, a certificate of deposit in the Bank of the Republic for $50, a due-bill of an officer of the garrison for $40, and his leave of absence. The car was well filled and next to HAMMOND was a woman, and immediately opposite a man, with the space between them entirely clear. At 4 o'clock, when the car had reached the intersection of Hester-street and Bowery, HAMMOND felt a hand in his pocket, and quickly thrusting in his own caught the hand of the woman still in his pocket, with the pocket-book in her grasp. He immediately jerked her hand out of his pocket, at the same time crying out that he had been robbed. The man opposite, at the same moment, jumped up, and saying in an indignant tone he would teach him better than to insult a lady, struck HAMMOND a powerful blow between the eyes. The conductor of the car at this juncture interfered and HAMMOND, in some way that he does not clearly understand was, between the conductor and the strange man, hustled to the street, the car not being even checked in its speed, and the woman still retaining the pocket-book. HAMMOND jumped to his feet and ran rapidly up the Bowery after the car, crying to the conductor that he had been robbed, and asking that the car be stopped. Instead of this, its speed, he says, was accelerated, and no policeman appearing in response to HAMMOND's calls, the car still containing the woman who had robbed him, the man who had assaulted, and the conductor who, he claims, had refused to heed his cries, was soon entirely beyond his reach.

By this time a large crowd had collected, and HAMMOND was shown the way to Police Headquarters, where he told his story to Inspector DILKS. That officer took the matter in charge, and active steps are being taken to ferret out the guilty parties. In the meantime HAMMOND will prefer a charge against the conductor to the officers of the Third-avenue Railroad Company. The conductor's conduct is said to be explainable on the ground that in the hurry of the moment he was intent only on preserving the peace, and ejecting one whom he supposed to be a disorderly character. The whole affair, however, will doubtless be investigated, and the exact facts ascertained.

### The McCunniff Stabbing Case—Ante-Mortem Examination.

Yesterday Coroner SCHIRMER held an *ante-mortem* examination at Bellevue Hospital in the case of WILLIAM MCCUNNIFF, who was stabbed in the abdomen on Saturday evening at No. 502 East Seventeenth-street, by his brother-in-law, JOHN O'SHEA. The facts of the case were given in the TIMES of yesterday, and although several witnesses were examined no additional facts of any general interest were elicited. The wounded man gave a full account of the affair, saying that he went to the house to get his trunk, which his sister, the wife of O'SHEA, refused to give him. After considerable bickering about the matter, and being several times denied admission to the room, MCCUNNIFF finally entered the apartment, and pulled the trunk out from under the bed. He was going backward to the door, and dragging the trunk after him, when he was approached and stabbed by O'SHEA in the abdomen with a weapon that seemed to be a chisel. The wounded man was first conveyed to the drug-store at the corner of Sixteenth-street and Avenue A, and from there to Bellevue Hospital. Upon his arrival there the wound was found to be small, the intestines were protruding, but were apparently uninjured. The orifice of the wound was enlarged, and the intestines replaced, but the patient had suffered so great a shock that the expected reaction did not follow the application of the proper restoratives, and at a late hour last night he died of the wounds.

Several witnesses were examined by the Coroner, who testified as to the dispute between MCCUNNIFF and Mrs. O'SHEA, about the trunk and the payment of $2 alleged to be due from the former to his sister, and without payment of which she refused to let him have the trunk. This dispute occurred before MCCUNNIFF had entered the apartment of O'SHEA, and while he was on the stair landing and she was in the room.

The prisoner, O'SHEA, being examined, said that he is a native of Ireland, 21 years of age, a carpenter by trade, and that he wounded MCCUNNIFF, but undesignedly. At the conclusion of the examination, O'SHEA was committed by Coroner SCHIRMER to await the result of the injuries.

### Economic Generation of Steam.

For some days past a new form of boiler, previously noticed in the TIMES, the invention of Mr. HENRY GERNER, has been on exhibition in the boiler-shop at the foot of Gansevoort-street, and has attracted considerable attention. A day or two since, by the invitation of Mr. GERNER, a number of practical engineers and experts assembled to witness a series of experiments testing the evaporating power of the boiler. The average of the experiments showed that the boiler evaporated 6,467-67 pounds of water per hour, with a consumption of 501 pounds of coal, being at the rate of 12.90 pounds of water per hour. A pressure of fifty pounds of steam was constantly maintained, and the steam delivered was perfectly dry. This is fully double the very best results heretofore attained. The gentlemen witnessing the experiments, Messrs. Emil Vojsnack, Richmond James, Wm. D. Rich, Oliver Holden, Wm. F. Van Zandt, Thos. K. Austin and others, had their attention particularly called to the perfect manner in which all the products of combustion were utilized. To this and the arrangements of the heating surfaces they attribute the wonderful evaporating power of the boiler. The one now on exhibition is intended for marine engines; it is twenty feet in length by seven feet in diameter, it requires no blower, and, as its inventor claims, is much stronger and less liable to explosion than the ordinary form of boilers. It can also be manufactured, power for power, at a smaller cost.

## GENERAL CITY NEWS.

GERMAN INDIGNATION MEETING.—An adjourned meeting of Wurtembergian residents of this city was held yesterday afternoon in the Germania Assembly Rooms, in the Bowery. The attendance was rather slim. The object of the meeting, which was presided over by Mr. Weigle, was the discussion of the means to get the present consul of their "Fatherland," Mr. Leopold Bierwirth, removed, because he had taken part in the movement of German citizens in favor of sustaining the excise law. An address, prepared by a committee of seven and urging the removal of Mr. Bierwirth, was unanimously accepted, and will be forwarded to the Government of Wurtemberg as soon as enough signatures have been procured.

A NEW GERMAN PAPER.—A number of German members of Protective Unions held a meeting on Saturday night. The growing interest manifested by workmen in the coöperative and protective movement had made necessary—at least in the minds of those present—the establishment of a newspaper dedicated mostly to the interests of the workmen. A committee consisting of one member of each society, with power to add to their number, was elected to prepare everything necessary for the immediate issue of the first number. It is intended to make the newspaper a semi-weekly at first, and afterwards a daily. The charges will be moderate, and the name *The Workman's Friend*.

A BOSTON ESTRAY.—Yesterday evening a policeman was applied to on the streets, by a boy, for relief, and was taken before Inspector DILKS, at Police Headquarters. The boy said his name was WILLIAM WHYTE; that he had been in the employ of LORTON & WOLCOTT, No. 220 Washington-street, Boston, and on the 9th inst. had been sent to the bank with $87. On the way he had been met by a man who took $65 of the money away from him. Afraid to return to the store of his employers, he said he had wandered to this City, and was entirely destitute. He was detained at Police Headquarters, and Inspector DILKS telegraphed to Boston for information concerning him.

DROWNED.—At 9:30 o'clock Saturday evening RICHARD FISHER, carpenter of the bark *Madara*, lying at Pier No. 47 East River, while going on board, slipped from the gang-plank into the river and was drowned. The body has not been recovered.... Yesterday morning the body of an unknown man was found in the North River at the stern of the ship *Enterprise*, lying at Pier No. 5. It had apparently been in the water for some time, was dressed in a blue woolen shirt, and dark striped pants and heavy brogans on the feet. No clue to the identification of the body could be obtained, and Coroner FLYNN holding an inquest an open verdict was rendered.

SUICIDE BY HANGING.—Yesterday morning, about 11 o'clock, a woman named DORA GLETCH, residing in the rear building No. 25 Marion-street, was discovered hanging to the door of her room. She was at once cut down, and life not being yet extinct, the proper restoratives were applied, but she died in a few minutes. It appeared that the deceased had taken a clothes-line and deliberately committed suicide. She lost her husband about six months ago, and has been for some time past of intemperate habits. Coroner ROLLINS will hold an inquest in the case to-day.

POPULAR LECTURES.—A course of three lectures is announced to be delivered in the West Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church, near Seventh-avenue, under the auspices of St. Andrew's Division, No. 300, S. of T. The first will be given this evening by Rev. GEO. J. MINGINS. Subject: "A Trip to California." Rev. THOS. STREET will follow on the 30th inst., upon "Combativeness," and on the 6th ult., Rev. S. J. PRIME will speak of "Turkey and the Turks."

THE WEATHER.—During the week ending on Saturday last, the mean temperature was 41° 42′—the maximum being 58°, and the minimum 27° 50′. The greatest height reached by the barometer was 30.291. The wind was very variable. The depth of rain was 0.48 inch—of snow 11.25 inches. The snow storm of Saturday continued for 18 hours and 36 minutes.

CARELESS SHOOTING.—At 11 o'clock yesterday morning a boy carelessly firing a pistol on the dumping-ground at the foot of Vesey-street, accidentally shot CHARLES MORRIS in the thigh. The wounded man, who is a seaman, and resides at No. 33 Harrison-street, was conveyed to Bellevue Hospital. The boy escaped.

DRAMATIC READING.—Mr. HENRY S. SMITH, who recently read with success an original poem entitled "Two Wasted Lives," is this evening to read at Dodworth's Hall an original play, "Love's Vicissitudes."

## BROOKLYN NEWS.

TOUR OF THE ATLANTIC CLUB.—This celebrated base-ball club will leave for Cincinnati in April. After playing one week with the leading clubs of that city, the club will visit St. Louis, Indianapolis, Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, and will stop *en route* for home at Buffalo. This trip is to be taken in place of the contemplated Southern tour, which was given up in consequence of some disagreement. The club will make their tour thus early in the season because they have a large number of engagements at home during the Summer, which would prevent their going abroad.

VIOLATION OF THE EXCISE LAW.—The first arrest for violation of the Excise Law that has been made in several weeks, was that of GEORGE H. WERNER, the keeper of an oyster saloon in Pierrepont near Fulton-street, yesterday morning. About 1 o'clock Officer CARMAN of the Forty-first Precinct, found several persons imbibing in Mr. WERNER's establishment, for which he deemed it his duty to make the arrest. WERNER was taken before Justice MOREHOUSE, who admitted him to bail.

ASSAULT WITH A RAZOR.—Mr. JOHN LYNCH and Mr. THOS. ROSENTHE got into a quarrel in the boarding house No. 133 Hudson-avenue, Saturday night, on the subject of boiler-making, and LYNCH getting the worst of the argument, went out into the hall and waited until ROSENTHE came out, and then assailed him with a razor, and cut him on the head. Both the men are boiler-makers. LYNCH was arrested by Officer STRONG and locked up.

## NEW-JERSEY.

LARGE FIRE IN JERSEY CITY.—About 11 o'clock Saturday night a fire broke out in the bolt and nut factory of EMERSON & JOHNSON, on Hudson-street, corner of Sussex-street, Jersey City. The building was 50 feet front by 100 feet deep, built of brick and wood, and was entirely consumed. Loss between $30,000 and $40,000, upon which there was no insurance. The fire was supposed to have caught from the furnace under the boiler. Owing to the high wind it was feared that there would be a general conflagration, but the firemen were able to confine it to the premises.

TRAINS DELAYED.—The Philadelphia train due in Jersey City about 5 o'clock Saturday afternoon, did not arrive there until 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning. The trains on all of the roads were more or less delayed.

POLICE ARRESTS.—There were seven arrests by the Police of Jersey City for the 24 hours ending at 9 o'clock last night.

## FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Saturday, March 21—11:15 A. M.

Consols closed at 93@93¼ for money and account.

American securities opened at the following rates:

United States Five-Twenty Bonds .......... 72¼@72½
Illinois Central Railway Shares .......... 89½
Erie Railway Shares .......... 47

FRANKFORT, Saturday, March 21—11:15 A. M.

United States Bonds opened at 75¾@75½ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, March 21—11:15 A. M.

COTTON—The market opened firmer. The following are the opening quotations:

Middling Uplands, on the spot .......... 10¼d.
Middling Uplands, to arrive, demanded .......... 10⅜d.
Middling Orleans .......... 10½d.

The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—The following are the opening quotations: Corn, 40s. 9d. ℔ quarter for Mixed Western. Wheat—California White, 15s. 10d., and No. 2 Red 14s. ℔ cental. Barley, 5s. 6d. ℔ 60 lbs. for American. Oats, 4s. 2d. ℔ 45 lbs. for American. Peas, 46s. ℔ quarter for Canadian. Flour, 37s. ℔ bbl. for Western State.

PROVISIONS—Beef, 120s. ℔ bbl. for Extra Prime Mess. Pork, 79s. ℔ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Lard, 60s. ℔ cwt. for American. Cheese, 56s. ℔ cwt. for best grades of middling to fine American. Bacon, 42s. ℔ cwt. for Cumberland Cut Middles.

PRODUCE—Sugar opens steady at 25s. 6d. for No. 12 Dutch Standard. Resin, 6s. 9d. for common, and 12s. for medium, ℔ cwt. Turpentine, 34s. ℔ cwt. for Spirits. Tallow, 44s. 3d. ℔ cwt. for American. Petroleum—Refined, 1s. 3d.; Spirits, 1s. 2d., ℔ gallon. Linseed Cakes, £10 15s.

ANTWERP, Saturday, March 21—11:15 A. M.

PETROLEUM—The market opens steady at 43 francs 75 centimes for Standard White.

LONDON, Saturday, March 21—3 P. M.

Consols close firmer at 93⅛@93¼ for money and the account.

American securities close at the following quotations:

United States Five-twenties have advanced to .......... 72⅜
Erie shares have declined to .......... 46¾
Illinois Centrals .......... 89½

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, March 21—3 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed firm, and rather more active. The following are the last quotations:

Middling Uplands, in port and to arrive .......... 10¼
Middling Orleans .......... 10⅝

The sales of the day foot up 15,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—The market closes without any changes in quotations.

PROVISIONS—Lard has advanced to 61s. 6d. ℔ cwt. The market closed strong. Cheese, 57s. ℔ cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Beef, Pork and Bacon unchanged.

PRODUCE—Tallow, 3d. higher, closing firm at 44s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for American. All other articles of Produce unchanged.

ANTWERP, Saturday, March 21.

PETROLEUM—The market is flat, and Standard White is nominal at 43 francs 75 centimes.

HAVANA, Saturday, March 21.

The following are the closing prices of Merchandise for the week: SUGAR—The market is firm at 7¼@8 reals for No. 10 to 12, and 8¼@9 reals for No. 15 to 20 ℔ arrobe; Muscovado—Inferior to common refining, 5¾@6¼ reals; fair to good refining, 6⅜@6⅞ reals; Grocery Grades—Fair to good, 7@7¾ reals; prime to choice, 8@9 reals ℔ arrobe; Molasses Sugar—5¼@6¾ reals for No. 7 to 10. MOLASSES—5 reals for Clayed and 6 reals for Common or Muscovado. BACON—14c. ℔ lb. PETROLEUM—3 reals ℔ gallon in barrels, and 3⅜ reals ℔ gallon in tins. SHOOKS—7@7¼ reals for a box, and 18@22 reals ℔ bundle. FLOUR—$12 50@$13 50 ℔ bbl. HAMS—15c. ℔ lb. for Salt, and 18c. ℔ lb. for Sugar-cured. LUMBER—$24@$26 ℔ thousand feet for White Pine, and $19 for Pitch Pine. RESIN—$4 ℔ bbl. TAR—$4 ℔ bbl. PITCH—$3 ℔ bbl. TURPENTINE—$6 50@$7. ONIONS—$12 ℔ bbl. POTATOES are abundant at $4@$4 50 ℔ bbl.

### Domestic Markets.

CHICAGO, Saturday, March 21.

FLOUR firm but less active. WHEAT firmer and advanced 1½c.@2¼c.; fresh receipts of No. 1 $2 04@$2 05; Regular, $2 02@$2 03, closing firm at the outside. CORN firm; New Regular, 82½c.@83c.; fresh receipts, 84c.@84½c. OATS advanced ½c.@¾c.; the range was from 56c.@60c. RYE very dull at $1 55@$1 62. BARLEY firm, and advanced 2c.@3c.; No. 2 in store, $2 50; Rejected, $2 25@$2 30; Sample lots, $2 25@$2 50. PORK products are firmer; Mess Pork, $23 62½@$24; Prime Mess active and firm at $21. LARD firm and advanced ⅛c.; sales at 16c. CUT MEATS firmer; Shoulders, 9¾c. loose, buyer April; Rough Sides, 11¾c. Sweet Pickled Hams firmer at 15c. DRESSED HOGS nominal at $9@$10. LIVE HOGS more active and steady, ranging from $7@$10. BEEF CATTLE quiet; good to choice shipping Steers, $7@$8 50. RECEIPTS—6,000 bbls. Flour, 4,000 bushels Wheat, 18,000 bushels Corn, 9,000 bushels Oats, 100 Dressed Hogs, 3,500 Live Hogs. SHIPMENTS—6,000 bbls. Flour, 3,500 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Corn, 9,000 bushels Oats, 6,000 Live Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, March 21.

TOBACCO active but unchanged. COTTON inactive; Middling, 22½c.@23c. FLOUR quiet, with only a small business at unchanged prices. WHEAT firmer; prime to choice Fall at $2 65@$2 72; White, $2 80; prime to choice Spring, $2 05@$2 15. CORN unchanged. OATS firm at 73c.@78c. BARLEY in good demand; none in the market. RYE firmer at $2 73@$2 75. PORK firm at $24 50@$25. BACON active and stiff; Shoulders, 11½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 14½c. @14¾c.; Clear Sides, on the spot, 15c.; for June delivery, 15¾c. BULK MEATS steady; loose Rib Sides at Peoria sold at 11¾c. LARD advanced to 15¾c.@16c. for tierce; 16¾c. for keg. Choice CATTLE scarce and in good demand; common dull, ranging from $4 50@$8 gross. SHEEP inactive at $2 50@$2 60 ℔ head. RECEIPTS—2,200 barrels Flour, 4,200 bushels Wheat, 7,000 bushels Corn, 6,000 bushels Oats, 3,200 bushels Barley.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, March 21.

COTTON market quiet and unchanged; sales 1,000 bales; Middling, 24¾c.; receipts, 1,155 bales; exports, 10,341, mostly foreign. FLOUR is in good demand and firm; Superfine, $10 25; Double Extra, $10 75; Choice, $14@$14 75. CORN quiet and firm at 97½c.@$1. OATS firm and unchanged, at 78c. PORK active, and advanced to $26 25@$26 50. BACON very firm; Shoulders, 12¼c.; Clear Ribbed Sides, 15¼c.; Clear, 16c.; Sugar-cured Hams, 18½c. LARD advanced; Tierces, 16½c.; Keg, 17c. ℔ lb. Gold 140. Sterling Bank Exchange, 151½@152. New-York Sight Exchange par, at ½ premium.

OSWEGO, Saturday, March 21.

FLOUR—Market unchanged; sales 800 bbls. at $10 75 for No. 1 Spring, $12 75 for Red Winter; $13 50 for White, $14 50 for Double Extra from choice white Wheat. WHEAT quiet; sales 700 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $2 25. CORN also quiet; sales confined to small lots, embracing 400 bushels No. 1 at $1 25; 700 bushels do. at $1 26. Other Grain scarce and nominal. CORN MEAL steady at $2 75 ℔ 100 lbs. MILL FEED firm; Shorts, $36; Shipstuffs, $41@$42 ℔ ton. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour, to Boston, $1 10; to New-York, $1; to Albany, 67c.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, March 21.

FLOUR unchanged; Family, $10 75@$11. WHEAT dull and unchanged. CORN in fair demand, at 86c. for ear and shelled. OATS dull at 69c.; buyers do not offer better than 68c. RYE, 75c.@78c. BARLEY scarce and wanted, prices are higher; Choice Fall sold at $2 85. COTTON dull and nominal. TOBACCO dull and unchanged; sales 96 hhds. PROVISIONS buoyant and prices are generally higher. MESS PORK, $24 75@$25. BULK MEATS 10½c.@12½c. BACON active; sales at 11½c. for Shoulders and 14c.@14½c. for Clear Rib and Clear Sides. Gold, 138¾.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, March 21.

TOBACCO—Sales 202 hhds. full rates; Lugs, $5@$6; Medium Leaf, $13@$14; Selections, $20. COTTON, 22½c.@23c. Superfine FLOUR $8 50@$8 75; Fancy, $11 50@$13. WHEAT, $2 45. CORN, 78c.@80c. OATS, 68c.@70c. LARD, 15¾c.@16c. for tierces. MESS PORK $24 50@$25. BACON—Shoulders, 11½c.; Clear Sides, 15c.; Bulk Shoulders 10½c.; Clear Sides, 13½c. RAW WHISKY, free, $2 20.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, March 21.

PETROLEUM—Crude held at 16½c.@16¾c.; Refined in bond, 24¾c.@25c. COTTON steady at 25c.@26c. FLOUR firmer; sales 800 bbls. Northwestern Extra Family at $10@$11 50; Pennsylvania and Ohio do., $11@$12. WHEAT steady; Red, $2 60@$2 70; White, $3@$3 30. RYE commands $1 85. CORN dull; sales of 3,500 bushels Yellow at $1 16@$1 17. OATS dull at 80c.@85c. MESS PORK held at $25 50@$25 75. LARD 16¾c.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, March 21.

The BREADSTUFFS market is dull, but prices are unchanged. The market quotations of Mining Shares are sustained. Crown Point, $2,200; Ophir, $200; Gould & Curry, $600; Chollar, $250; Hale & Norcross, $2,750; Yellow Jacket, $1,260; Belcher, $390; Bullion, $65; Kentuck, $400; Imperial, $260; Savage, $150; Amador, $300; Overman, $170; new issue Alpha Consolidated, $75 ℔ share. Legal-tenders, 72.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, March 21.

COTTON dull at 25c. for Middlings. FLOUR firm but dull. WHEAT scarce and nominally unchanged. CORN lower; White, $1 08@$1 10; Yellow, $1 15@$1 16. OATS firm at 83c.@85c. RYE dull at $1 80@$1 85. SEEDS firm; Western, $9; Eastern, $8@$8 50. PROVISIONS firmer; Bacon Shoulders, 12½c.; Bulk Shoulders, 11c.@11½c. MESS PORK, $25@$25 25.

BUFFALO, Saturday, March 21.

FLOUR quiet; sales 150 bbls. City Ground Spring, at $10 25. WHEAT dull; sales two car lots No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $2 25. CORN quiet; sales two cars new, on the track, at $1 10@$1 11. OATS nominally unchanged. RYE—None here. MESS PORK firm, asking $25 for heavy. LARD firm at 16½c. BARLEY dull and unchanged.

TOLEDO, Saturday, March 21.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT quiet and firm. CORN advanced 1½c.; sales of No. 1 at 93½c.@94c.; seller June, 95c.; buyer April, 96c. OATS advanced ½c.; sales of No. 1 at 67c.@70c. RYE scarce. RECEIPTS—1,300 bbls. Flour, 1,900 bushels Wheat, 4,800 bushels Corn, 1,200 bushels Oats.

MILWAUKEE, Saturday, March 21.

FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT quiet and advanced 1c.; No. 1, $1 95; No. 2, $1 90. CORN declining; fresh receipts, 83c. RYE steady at $1 59. RECEIPTS today—500 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—2,000 bbls. Flour.

MEMPHIS, Saturday, March 21.

COTTON dull and nominal; receipts, 343 bales. FLOUR quiet; Superfine, $8@$9. PORK, $25 25. BACON—Shoulders, 12c.; Clear Sides, 15½c.; Bulk Shoulders, 11c.; Clear Sides, 14½c. LARD, 16c.@16½c. CORN, 95c. OATS, 80c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Saturday, March 21.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE declined to 60c. RESIN steady; Strained, $2; No. 2, $2 05; Low No. 1, $2 65. COTTON steady; Middling, 23c. TAR firm at $2.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Saturday, March 21.

COTTON dull and holders are firm; sales 153 bales; Middlings nominal at 25c.; receipts 620 bales; exports 1,659 bales coastwise.

MOBILE, Ala., Saturday, March 21.

COTTON market dull at 24½c. for Middlings; sales 150 bales; receipts, 300 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Saturday, March 21.

COTTON dull; sales 130 bales; receipts 180 bales; Middling, 23c.@23½c.; stock 13,300 bales.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Saturday, March 21.

COTTON quiet; sales 123 bales; receipts 1,773 bales; exports 1,583 bales; Middlings, 25c.

### Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, March 21.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, 98½; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 26¾; Reading Railroad, 46½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 55. Gold, 138¾.

[Advertisement.]

SELLING OFF.—Our entire stock must be sold before May 1, to make room for very important alteration and extension in our building. The cheapest, largest and best ready-made Clothing for men and boys to be found in this City. Our merchant tailoring department is under the management of Mr. Brownell, late of Broadway, and has just been replenished with an entire new assortment of novelties from London, Paris, Boston and New-York. One entire store full, just made up, Spring overcoats.

BROKAW BROTHERS,
No. 62 Lafayette-place and 4th-av.
opposite Cooper Institute.

[Advertisement.]

FURNITURE.
New styles first-class furniture at KELTY'S, No. 447 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

How shall we protect our residences and lives from the present alarming raids by burglars? Ask any one who has been using, during the last seven years, E. HOLMES' BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH, which has never been broken through.

Office No. 201 Broadway.

### Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Germania | March 24 | New-York | Hamburg. |
| Siberia | March 25 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| Nebraska | March 25 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| City of Cork | March 26 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| Tarifa | March 26 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| New-York | March 26 | New-York | Bremen. |
| Erin | March 28 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| Columbia | March 28 | New-York | Glasgow. |

FOR RIO DE JANEIRO, ASPINWALL AND HAVANA.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mississippi | March 23 | New-York | Rio de Janeiro. |
| Fulton | March 25 | New-York | Aspinwall. |
| Columbia | March 26 | New-York | Havana. |

### Departure of Foreign Mails.

MONDAY.

Mails for the Argentine Republic, Uruguay, Paraguay, St. Thomas, Brazil, and Venezuela, close at the General Post-office at 1:30 P. M.

TUESDAY.

Mails for Europe, *via* Southampton and Hamburg, by the *Germania*, close at the General Post-office at 12 A. M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on the pier, foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 2 P. M.

### Departure of Domestic Mails.

| | |
|---|---|
| East Mails close at | 5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M. |
| Western Mails | 5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M. |
| Long Island | 5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. |
| Newport and Fall River | 3 P. M. |
| New-York Central Railroad | 5 P. M. |
| North Mails | 5 A. M. and 4 P. M. |
| North Mail, Way | 5 A. M. and 2 P. M. |
| South Mail at | 5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. |
| On Sundays all mails close at | 1:30 P. M. |

### Passengers Arrived.

*In steamship Arizona, from Aspinwall*—Theo. Reichart, J. H. Ladd, Isaac B. Woodbury, A. J. Plate, J. H. Nichols, G. M. Sheeny, J. W. Carios, Mrs. S. H. Warren, M. S. Grinbaum, Mrs. Geo. H. Sanderson and family, Mrs. A. McKoon, Frank Kiliselback, H. M. Cutters and wife, Mrs. J. A. Nathan, Geo. C. Shrive, Mrs. C. D. Squire and family, M. Weils, S. Sherwood and family, J. Bristoe, Mrs. J. H. Page and family, Mrs. H. A. Holcomb, F. A. Holcomb, J. A. Houseman, Rev. J. T. Huff and wife, Miss Rose McCabe, Wm. Roelson, Mrs. Schlegel and family, Wm. P. Haskell, G. W. White, H. H. Allen, Wm. J. Colgan, Jas. M. Livingston, Mme. Eugene Sen, Wm. D. Harriman and family, James Mahony, G. R. Farsthenthal, Samuel Goldstino, Miss Jessie Cambell, Otis Wehl, E. F. Beale, J. Samuels and family, Dr. C. C. Parry, F. Deek and wife, R. Lambert, L. M. Gashmiler, Wm. Garrison and wife, Mrs. H. C. Mills and family, W. F. Higgins, Major A. R. Calhoun, E. B. Willis, Walter Hinchman, M. Frederick, Mrs. M. E. Wyckoff and family, Max Rosenberger, S. W. Glassner, J. B. Averline, Miss Emma E. Wilson, E. Edwards, C. Schookmaker, H. R. Covert, D. Le Brun and wife, C. G. Ewing, M. Sumner, Jas. Treglon, Thos. Hammond and brother, Math. Nattie, Jno. Robbins, Richard Periy, Henry Arthur, Henry Nelson, H. M. Griffiths, Peter and Antoine Bellozzi, Giacomo Giovanan, J. Kendall, E. O. Bomorth, M. de Martine, G. Guenasso, Jas. Hargrave, J. Sartor, J. Peter and wife, C. Peter, S. B. de Way, J. Malsvary and family, J. Paull, Mrs. Catharine McCarty, A. Carnbell, M. Lefevre, S. P. Wells, S. P. Norton, H. G. Masscan, G. Morganza, F. Rosi, G. Lamerde, J. McConnell, Chas. Whitney, C. R. Green, Louis A. Certiting, J. Sivrenna, Joz Garcia, John Vargas, Wm. Thackery and family, Mrs. Pagez and servant, Mrs. Lane and child, Mrs. Jane Leon and family, W. W. Cabaunez, Thomas Noye, Mrs. Kate Jarvis and family, L. T. Teller, John Walsh, S. L. Davis, S. F. Hubble, T. J. Snyder, G. A. Schell, W. Wesning, P. Barner, H. Munger, T. G. Murray and family, O. Jacox, R. N. Armstrong, L. and Guifevena, F. Adrian, P. S. Shafner, Mrs. E. Chester and family, Mrs. S. Teta, G. Thompson, G. Hill, A. Boothby, L. T. Stuart, Daniel McMillin, C. J. Stimson, Mrs. Scott and child; also a large number of steerage passengers.

MARCH 22—*In steamship City of Cork, from Liverpool, &c.*—Lieut. Warren, 60th Rifles; Rev. D. Mealder, John Brook, Edwin Lamb, Mrs. Fenton and 4 children, A. S. Loeff, Mr. and Mrs. Miller, Mr. James, Mr. Hunt, Capt. North, G. B. Doane, F. A. Fitch, Hon. V. M. Macdonald, M. P., Miss Macdonald, L. R. Fitch, D. N. Sauery, Rev. A. Brown, Dr. Feuchtwanger, G. S. Hubbard, Capt. George Gray, Henry Lawson, G. F. Fitch, A. Thompson, N. Bess, Hon. J. H. Anderson and lady, Hon. A. W. McLelan, M. P., J. Seeton, Dr. Forbes, M. P., Hon. A. J. Smith, H. Fitzcochrane, Stewart Griffin, Capt. Talbot, F. G. Parker, and 292 in the steerage.

MARCH 22.—*In steamship Erin from Liverpool*—G. Kelly and lady, Mr. Franconi, lady and 4 children; Charles Conrad, lady and child; H. North, Wm. Conrad, G. Bell, lady and child; J. Bell, W. Bell, R. McCormack, R. Stickney, H. Corbyn and lady, G. Catchpole, Rev. M. Kelly, W. Bedwell.

*In steamship George Washington, from New-Orleans*—Mr. and Mrs. Dan Bryant and servant, Mrs. M. A. Gatewood, Mr. and Mrs. Brown, J. M. Smith, Miss M. W. Shaw.

MARCH 22—*In steamship United Kingdom from Glasgow*—Mr. Stokes and lady, Mr. Mylne, and 332 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 5 59 | Sun sets..... 6 15 | Moon rises... 5 46

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 7 19 | Gov. Island. 8 08 | Hell Gate .. 9 30

## MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, March 22.

### Arrived.

Steamship United Kingdom, (Br.,) Donaldson, Glasgow Feb. 26, via Moville 27th, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros. Experienced strong westerly gales to the westward of Cape Race, and was detained off Sandy Hook in a violent snowstorm for forty hours. March 7, lat. 50 7, N., long. 28 W., passed one of Guion's steamers bound E.; March 15, lat. 44 33 N., long. 47 20 W., one Cunard steamer bound E.; March 17, lat. 43 15 N., long. 58 15 W., steamship Europa, hence for Glasgow.

Steamship Erin, (Br.,) Liverpool, March 4, via Queenstown 6th, with mdse. and 345 passengers to National Steamship Company, experienced heavy westerly and northwest gales to the Banks, and from thence had fine weather and winds. March 7, off Cape Clear, passed a steamer bound east, supposed to be the Colorado returning disabled; March 9, lat. 50.10, long. 20.23, passed an Inman steamer bound east; March 18, lat. 43.10, long. 52.39, a steamer bound east, supposed to be the France hence for Liverpool.

Steamship City of Cork, (Br.,) Phillips, Liverpool Feb. 26, Queenstown 27th, and Halifax March 19, with mdse. and 331 passengers to John G. Dale. Was detained 48 hours off Halifax by fog, and since leaving Halifax has had N. E. gales and snow-storms.

Steamship George Washington, Gager, New-Orleans March 14, and S. W. Pass 15th, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. Experienced very heavy weather the entire passage; on the 20th and 21st, encountered a very heavy gale.

Steamship Arizona, Maury, Aspinwall March 13, with mdse., treasure and passengers to Pacific Mail Steamship Co. 15th inst., met and communicated with steamship Henry Chauncey, hence for Aspinwall.

Schr. James M. Vance, Bart, Dyhton, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Golden Eagle, Howes, Rockland for Philadelphia.
Schr. Eugine, Greenlaw, Fall River for Elizabethport.
Schr. Eliza & Rebecca, Price, Boston for Philadelphia.
Schr. Julia E. Pratt, Nickerson, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Charles Cooper, Nickerson, New-Bedford, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Jas. Crammer, Smith, New-Haven.
Schr. Niger, Thompson, Boston.
Schr. Planter, Clark, Holmes Hole.
Schr. Cosmos, Hall, Rockland.
Schr. Isaac Rich, Doyle, Boston for Philadelphia.
Schr. R. K. Vaughan, Griswold, Boston.
Schr. Plowboy, Hallet, Colint.
Schr. Lucy Hall, Hall, Westerly.
Schr. Amanda Powers, Robinson, Newport.
Schr. Gun Rock, Boyd, Providence.
Schr. Jesse, Jones, Providence.
Schr. Ellen Elizabeth, Dorcy, Warren.
Schr. Ellen Romain, Judson, New-Haven.
Schr. Old Zack, Davis, New-Haven.
Schr. Wm. Jones, Jones, New-London.
Schr. Addie P. Stimpson, Stimpson, Providence.
Schr. J. C. Baxter, Jerome, Providence.
Schr. F. F. Murphy, Smith, Stamford.
Schr. Nellie, Bloomfield, Hobbie.
Schr. Haze, Stark, Greenwich.
Schr. Constellation, Jones, Brookhaven.
Schr. A. M. C. Smith, Harris, Nantucket.
Schr. Mary A. Sillison, Newport.
Schr. G. H. Burnett, Barker, Stamford.
Schr. Silas Brainard, Bull, New-Haven.
Schr. Como, Pickering, Rockland.
Schr. Charles Beebe, Beebe, St. George's Banks.
Schr. Kate, Haley, Provincetown.
Schr. Grand Island, Sweetland, Rockland.
Schr. Hero, Kelly, Salem.
Schr. George Brooks, Henly, Portland.
Schr. Aimura, Arnold, Glencove.
Schr. Montezuma, Bulger, Provincetown.
Schr. Ella F. Crowell, Stevens, Boston.
Schr. Lone Lucy, Nichols, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. George W. Rogers, New-London.
Schr. Justina, Gregory, Rockland.
Schr. W. R. Genn, Knox, Boston.
Schr. Maggie Bell, Hall, Rockland.
Schr. Cora Kelly, Newport.
Schr. Stromboli, Sweett, Chatam.
Schr. Elizabeth M. Smith, Chase, New-Bedford.
Schr. Smith Tuttle, Day, Gloucester.
Schr. Cadie, Going, Southport.
Schr. Red Jacket, Averill, Rockland.
Schr. Grandville, Taylor, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Delphi, Allen, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Alma, Bacon, Sherwood.
Schr. Barnstable, Teazer, Portland.
Schr. Honest Abe, Allison, New-Haven.
Schr. J. B. Bleecker, Clark, Stonington.

WIND—At sunset, N. W., fresh.

### Below.

Ship Constellation, Mullner, from Liverpool Feb. 9, with mdse. to Chas. Carow. Was boarded on 24th off Nantucket, by pilot-boat Hope, No. 1.

### Sailed.

Steamships City of London and Louisiana, for Liverpool; Ocean Queen, Aspinwall; Mariposa, New-Orleans; Montgomery, Savannah; Flag, Fernandina; Charleston, Charleston; Somerset, Baltimore.

### By Telegraph.

PHILADELPHIA, March 22.—Arr. bark Meaco, from Rio Janeiro. On the 5th inst. she experienced a heavy gale, which lasted till the 10th, in lat. 23 10, lon. 62 30. Also arr. brig Jonas Chrystal, from Ponce. Sld. in company with brig Montezuma, for New-York.

PORTLAND, Me., March 22.—The steamship Austrian sld. for Liverpool at 8:30 o'clock this morning.

### Miscellaneous.

The schr. S. J. Waring, from Charleston for Boston, before reported as being ashore on Staten Island, is incorrect; she lay near the beach, but did not touch the bottom.

The ship Great Western, Cunningham, from Liverpool, reported as arrived Saturday morning, arrived off the bar Friday evening, and had to stand off shore in consequence of the snow-storm, and has been driven south by the late N. E. gale.

PHILADELPHIA, March 22.—The bark Daniel Nichols, from Philadelphia for Barbados, is ashore at Cape Henlopen.

A sloop capsized on Friday off Cape May. Four men were drowned.

The steamer Roman, from Boston, reports Five fathom Lightship adrift yesterday, although recently towed to her station.

All the buoys in Delaware Bay are reported to be in very bad condition.

### Foreign Ports.

ASPINWALL.—Arr. March 3, brig Bogota, Lindsley, New-York; 8th, steamship Arizona, Maury, do.; 13th, steamship Santiago de Cuba, Smith, do.

Cld. March 3, schr. Geo. H. Rodgers, Allen, coastwise; 5th, bark Fannie, Hinkley, Cienfuegos; 6th, brig Ida M. Comery, Darrah, do.; 11th, brig Bogota, Lindsley, New-York; 14th, steamship Arizona, Maury, do.

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ENTIRE SUITS
ADAPTED TO THE SEASON
FOR $18.
LIGHT OVERCOATS,
$12.
The very Latest Production, and much Lower in Price than anything previously Manufactured.
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BROADWAY, COR. WARREN-ST.

STARR & MARCUS,
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Particular attention paid to the manufacture of Military Clothing.
Constantly on hand a full assortment of Epaulettes, Swords, Belts, Shoulder Straps, &c.

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Manufacturers of
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"50c. size, Unpressed." Just out. Against Moths.
THEOD. S. HARRIS, Boston. Sold by all Druggists.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 237, March 21, 1868.
51, 34, 53, 4, 41, 77, 7, 18, 38, 72, 29, 75, 8.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 238, March 21, 1868.
61, 77, 24, 14, 8, 49, 69, 51, 32, 74, 4, 15, 78.
PADUCAH—EXTRA CLASS No. 289, March 21, 1868.
28, 2, 18, 67, 3, 25, 65, 78, 12, 14, 36, 84, 29, 56.
PADUCAH—CLASS No. 290, March 21, 1868.
1, 5, 27, 73, 18, 6, 49, 14, 25, 72, 57, 48, 70, 46.
Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information given.
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